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AFGHAN GOVERNMENT DISAVOWS DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT UNESCO MEETING

LD271500 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct, TASS--A message from the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Chairman of the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference Ivo Margan and UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, was read out at the session's plenary meeting today.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the message stresses, annuls the powers of member of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the session of the UNESCO General Conference A.M. Pahtiaval who betrayed motherland, renounced Afghan citizenship and asked political asylum in a foreign state. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan disavows his speech at the meeting of the commission on questions of culture and information on October 25, 1980 which by no means reflects the stand of the Afghan Government. It demands that the speech be taken out of the minutes of the commission's meeting.

The message of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was taken into consideration and introduced into the minutes of the meeting.

SAVCHENKO NOTES MCHENRY'S UN SPEECH ON GULF WAR

NC241944 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The Iranian-Iraqi fratricide has caused concern and worries among all peace-loving humanity. Remarks by many of the delegates at the UN Security Council meetings confirm this. For instance, GDR delegate Peter Florin stressed the need for a peaceful and rapid solution of this conflict and stated that this [conflict] may have many repercussions. Peter Florin also stated that imperialist forces are trying to use the Iranian-Iraqi conflict for their greedy objectives and to enhance their interventions in the affairs of this region under the smoke-screen of this conflict. This speech actually deals with the concern and worry over the future peace in this part of the world.

The U.S. delegate, Donald McHenry, expressed artificial concern and resorted to the most impudent demagogy in trying to justify U.S. policy in Persian Gulf. He eloquently spoke of the U.S. administration's neutrality in this conflict, and even went so far as to call on the Security Council to help Iran and Iraq reach an armistice and establish peace in this region.

But allow us to ask: If the U.S. administration is neutral in these conflicts and if it is truly interested in the establishment of peace in this region, why and against whom has it been stationing, for many months now, its naval forces in this same region? If the U.S. administration is very interested in the peaceful solution of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, why has it been carrying out, with such mania, its militaristic acts in this region since the very first moment this conflict started?

Not one day passes without hearing fresh reports and information on U.S. militaristic preparations. The United States and its allies are now carrying out large-scale maneuvers in the Gulf of Oman. They are hastily stationing the notorious rapid deployment force in this region. The Pentagon, the U.S. war department, does not even hide the fact that this force has been assigned to intervene in the affairs of Iran and of other Persian Gulf littoral nations. Reports were received yesterday that in the near future the U.S. Government will send units of Marines, a total of 1,800 men, to the Gulf of Oman. This unit will be the fourth group of U.S. commandos sent to the Middle East up to now.

For what reason? U.S. forces are preparing to hold 1-month maneuvers in Egypt, and Egypt is situated in the immediate vicinity of the conflict zone. Washington continues to send more and more arms to the Near East region and strengthens its military bases in Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Egypt. U.S. Government officials and mass media are using all possible means to fan the flames of a spirit of war in this region and are trying to draw the nations that receive oil from this region into the dragnet of their military preparations.

Does all this play with fire actually mean helping Iran and Iraq to reach peace and reconciliation? It is very clear that all these efforts are aimed at using the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to place the Persian Gulf under their strategic military control and to create unobstructed employment possibilities for U.S. monopolies in Iran and in other countries of the region. Anything else said is pure demagogy.

USSR REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT UN LEGAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD221402 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 22 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes report:

In the focus of attention of delegates in the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the U.N. General Assembly is the possibility of drafting and concluding a world treaty renouncing the use of force in international relations. The committee members are now discussing a report of the special committee for enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations. They stressed that the conclusion of such an international agreement would be of great importance for the cause of peace and detente. As is known, the question of non-use of force was first included in the General Assembly agenda at the Soviet Union's initiative. Speaking at the meeting Vladimir Petrovskiy, the Soviet representative pointed out that the conclusion of a special treaty recording the obligation of states not to use, under the UN Charter, force in any form, just as was provided for in the Soviet draft treaty, acquires special importance in present-day conditions. The policy of force, stockpiling and development of armaments has again complicated the international situation and further increased the danger of war to each individual country and mankind as a whole. This is a result of the policy pursued by the ruling circles of certain states which, while talking of peace and disarmament, are in fact stepping up their war preparations and aggravate tension.

Some time ago, the U.S. Government proclaimed a "new nuclear strategy," Vladimir Petrovskiy went on. Its purpose is actually to condition world public opinion to the idea of the admissibility of the use of force in its most dangerous form--nuclear missiles. Such a doctrine increases the risks of a nuclear catastrophe and not reduces them. It turns nuclear potential, alongside other components of military force, into an instrument of blackmail and diktat. The United States and some of its NATO allies are making attempts with increasing frequency to use in their own interests the great power ambitions of Beijing which zealously advocates the policy of force and elevates the idea of inevitability of a world war to the rank of an official doctrine. The Soviet delegate said there are no obstacles to speak of in the way of a world treaty on non-use of force except the absence of political will to this on the part of certain U.N. member states. Citing concrete examples he showed that the arguments of those against the drafting of such a treaty are inconvincing and far-fetched.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD ATTACKS ON UN MISSIONS CRITICIZED

LD231459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Indulgence Toward Criminals"]

[Text] New York, 14 October--The U.S. authorities' overt indulgence toward the scandalous activities of criminal elements who are continuing their hostile actions against foreign UN representatives and the creation in the United States of a state of virtual impunity for thieves and assassins have met with decisive condemnation during a discussion in the UN General Assembly Sixth Committee (on legal questions). The committee members are discussing measures to safeguard diplomatic missions and their personnel in New York.

Despite the fact that many states' UN missions and their personnel have already been repeatedly subjected to provocative attacks, the U.S. authorities are taking no steps to safeguard diplomatic missions and their personnel, P. Gayama, the People's Republic of Congo representative, said. He noted that acts of provocation are organized primarily against representatives of those countries whose policy displeases the U.S. authorities.

It is impossible to regard as normal the situation in New York where there are explosions in the building of UN foreign missions, acts of arson and vandalism, shootings of representatives, attacks on diplomats, attempts to seize missions' premises, threats of physical violence and finally the barbarous murder of a diplomat, the Soviet Representative L.I. Verenikin said. One reason for the continuation of such acts is the U.S. authorities' tolerant attitude, verging on connivance, toward the criminal elements. The U.S. authorities are taking no steps to put an end to the hostile campaign to kindle unfriendly relations toward representatives of those UN member states whose policy does not suit the United States for one reason or another.

The Soviet Union, he pointed out, consistently advocates respect for all states for the international legal obligations they have assumed for safeguarding diplomatic missions and their personnel. Such a policy would promote the development of multilateral cooperation among states and the creation of an atmosphere of mutual respect and trust among peoples.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PUGWASH MEETING IN AUSTRIA

LD201029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Academics' Alarm"]

[Text] Vienna--A conference of the Pugwash movement working group has been held in Deutsch Altenburg (lower Austria). Taking part in its work were eminent academics from the Soviet Union, Poland, France, Britain, Austria and other countries. The Soviet delegation includes Professors V.V. Zagladin and S.P. Kapitsa.

The session discussed questions of the role of academics in preventing wars and the significance of the mass information media in disseminating the truth about the danger of the nuclear arms race. During the discussion, the question of the search for specific ways of eliminating the danger of a nuclear conflict and of the need for this search to be truthfully reflected by the press, radio and television media had a particularly topical ring.

It is essential to realize absolutely clearly, J. Rotblat, the well-known British academic and one of the founders of the Pugwash movement, stated at a press conference held at the end of the session, that with the present level of nuclear armaments there can be no "limited" nuclear war. The theses voiced by several leading politicians to the effect that a nuclear conflict can be localized in terms of territory and consequences serve only to distract the peoples' attention from the danger of such wars, he stressed.

The Pugwash movement, whose foundation was laid 25 years ago by Albert Einstein, Bertrand Russell, and Frederic Joliot-Curie sets as its aim informing both the broad international public and the governments of the danger posed to mankind by the unbridled arms race and thus making a contribution to the prevention of wars, the well-known academic and Polish Deputy Foreign Minister M. Dobrosielski said. A specific expression of this contribution is the fact that, for instance, the achievement of a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water became possible not least thanks to the research and recommendations of the academics in the Pugwash movement, M. Dobrosielski stressed.

BERLIN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE CLOSES

LD251110 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct, TASS--The international scientific conference "Joint Struggle of the Working Class Movement and the National-Liberation Movement Against Imperialism, for Social Progress" has ended in Berlin. It was organized by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the magazine World Marxist Review [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA]. It was attended by delegations from 116 communist and workers' parties, other revolutionary parties and national-liberation movements.

The problems and provisions put forward in the introductory speech by the general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Erich Honecker, and in the report by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarov, were in the center of attention of the participants in the conference. On the opening day, the conference also heard out the reports made by the member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, Maxime Gremetz, and the member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party (Mozambique), Sergio Vieira. The results of the conference's work were summed up by the member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Hermann Axen.

A widely representative character of the conference, the participation of prominent figures of the international communist and national-liberation movements, the leaders of a number of revolutionary parties as well as the big number of the speakers at the conference testify to the topicality and great political significance of the struggle for national and social emancipation in former colonial and dependent countries.

The participants in the conference emphatically pointed to unseverable interconnection of the national-liberation struggle with other components of the single world revolutionary process--world socialism and the working class movement in the capitalist countries. The tasks of the present-day stage and the vital interests of the liberation struggle vividly demonstrate the significance of a very close cooperation among the communists and the revolutionary democratic parties in the developing countries. The experience of the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction shows how dangerous any attempts at ignoring this vitally important requirement are for the cause of the national liberation.

In their speeches representatives from all the continents noted that in conditions of detente, which had been initiated by the world of socialism, notable headway was made by the revolutionary movement in Asian, African and Latin American countries. It is precisely in the 1970s that the last colonial empire, that of Portugal, collapsed, and a process of building a new society in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau started. Historic victories were scored in the revolutionary struggle by the peoples of Ethiopia, Iran, Afghanistan, the south of Africa and Nicaragua. The analysis of the processes that were taking place was the more convincing since it was made in the speeches by the people directly involved in that struggle.

Speaking about the need of the joint struggle against the forces which undermine the mainstays of detente, the delegates laid special emphasis on the necessity of a decisive exposure of Beijing's hegemonistic policy, its complicity with imperialism and its teaming up with the most reactionary regimes.

The speech by the member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, evoked a broad response among the participants in the conference. In his speech he denied bourgeois falsehoods about the events in Afghanistan and around them, and denounced the malicious inventions of imperialists and Beijing hegemonists acting at one with them who had started an undeclared war against the Afghan people.

The conference provided graphic evidence that the world was increasingly coming to realize the truth about the Afghan revolution and that international solidarity with it was growing.

Serious consideration was given to the concrete problems of the development of the revolutionary process in the former colonial regions, to the problems of transition from the national liberation to the socialist stage of the revolution in individual countries. A number of speeches analyzed the diverse processes of the development of the socialist-oriented countries, of the countries embarking on the path of building socialism or following one. The matter at hand, above all, were the countries where vanguard parties were in power, the parties that set themselves the aim of building a new society based on the ideas of scientific socialism. Of great significance in that difficult struggle was the experience of those parties and countries which made great progress in the solution of those complex tasks. The case in point is the valuable experience of heroic Vietnam. A representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam said that the Vietnamese people carried two banners--the banner of national liberation and the banner of socialism--and both of them should be held high.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, Rodney Arismendi, characterizing the strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist revolution in Latin America, inspired by Cuba, dwelt on the idea that during one [as received] a broad range of democratic tasks of general importance was being solved. Such tasks were peculiar to every country of the region but at the same time they insistently called for effective solidarity with each revolutionary detachment.

Many speakers stressed the need of applying Marxist-Leninist methodology in the study of the processes taking place in the present-day world, and for working out correct strategy and tactics of the national-liberation, revolutionary struggle. In this connection the speakers pointed to the dangerous consequences of the line at undermining detente adopted by imperialism, discussed new forms of exploitation of the emergent states by imperialism including the modern methods of expansion of transnational corporations, and substantiated the need of pressing for a restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis, for the establishment of a new international economic order in line with the interests of the nations.

The conference has demonstrated a broad unity of the outlooks of the communist and the revolutionary-democratic movement on the vital problems of the present-day world development. The conference's work reflected an objective closeness of interests of the political forces represented at the conference.

STURUA: 'VICIOUS PARODY' OF ELECTION TAKING PLACE

LD281055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch under the rubric "America Before the Election": "Stormy Final Stage"]

[Text] Washington--The most protracted and costly presidential campaign in U.S. history is drawing to a close. It is a stone's throw to the finish, as the saying goes. And this determines the stormy nature of the concluding stage of the election struggle. The "gentlemanly" rules of the game are being observed less and less, and blows are being struck below the belt increasingly frequently. The main candidates have concentrated all their energy on mutual attacks. Press advertisements and radio and television commercials smack more of indictments than of political manifestos.

At a lower level the propaganda battle resembles a street fight. The well-known Washington commentator Joseph Kraft describes this election campaign as "national confusion and embarrassment." It is possible to agree with such an assessment, making just one amendment to it: This in no way embarrasses the campaigners themselves. Their motto is: The end justifies the means.

We have already mentioned that the current presidential campaign is the costliest in U.S. history. Let us start with the fact that each of the two main bourgeois parties--the Democrats and the Republicans--have received $29.4 million from federal funds to conduct the election struggle. But this is just the tip of the iceberg. In addition to the funds allocated by the Treasury, the Republicans will apparently spend a further $45 million, and the Democrats $15 million (the Republicans, being the party of big capital, traditionally outdo the Democrats in the financial department). According to preliminary estimates, the "price of the presidency" will add up to $100-130 million. And yet this sum does not include the costs of Anderson and the other aspirants, nor does it include the $100 million spent during the primaries.

Finally, these sums do not include the $165 million which has been and is still being given to the Reagan election campaign fund by ultraconservative and religious groups, the gun lobby (not to be confused with the military-industrial complex, this lobby is opposed to legislation prohibiting citizens from carrying firearms) and other reactionary organizations. Robert Strauss, leader of the Carter election campaign, calls the difference in the financial potential of the Republicans and Democrats "deucedly scandalous." He complains that "Reagan's flood of money is swamping us."

But it would be more correct to say that the flood of money flowing copiously from the safes of the "kings of America" into the bourgeois parties' cashboxes is swamping the process of the expression of the people's will and turning it into a vicious parody of an election. Hence the unprecedented apathy and cynicism of the voters, who are faced with the only possible choice--to choose the lesser of two evils. Although even this choice is very dubious. As the same Joseph Kraft writes, "regardless of who wins, the mandate obtained by the winner will be spattered with mud, for most probably a large proportion of Americans, perhaps more than 80 million, will not go to the polling stations."

A few words about how the chances of the main rivals--Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan--appear at the final stage of the campaign. [paragraph continues]

According to various public opinion polls, Reagan is outstripping Carter, but not so much in terms of the number of voters' votes as the number of electors' votes. Let us remind the reader that the U.S. presidential elections are in two stages. On 4 November the voters do not vote directly for the presidential candidates but for the lists of the electors, who in turn then elect the president. A majority of votes is still no guarantee of a majority of electors. It is possible to win a big victory in states which send a meager number of representatives to the electoral college and to lose with a minimal shortfall in states with a considerable number of electors. The candidate for whom 270 or more electors have voted is elected president.

And, so, today, according to the prospective estimates of potential electors, Reagan is ahead of President Carter. According to the Washington POST, Reagan has the advantage in 28 states with 283 electors, while Carter has the advantage in 14 states with 151 electors. Some 8 states with 104 electors are in a "state of suspense."

It is generally held that the oucome of the struggle for the White House will be decided by the issue of who wins in the nine industrial states which send the greatest number of representatives to the electoral college. These states are California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Florida and Michigan. Today California with its 45 electors is considered the catch of Reagan, who has twice been governor of the state. In New York with its 41 electors Carter's chances are considerably more to be preferred. In the remaining seven states, which have 157 electors, the advantage of one candidate or another is so slight that no one will undertake to predict the winner.

The overall picture is also obscured by the factor of the presence of a third, "independent" aspirant to the White House--Congressmen John Anderson. The closer election day comes, the fewer is the number of voters prepared to vote for him, for they realize the utter futility of Anderson's chances of winning.

In public opinion polls support for the congressman countrywide slipped from 20 to 15 percent and now stands at 9-10 percent. But the Anderson factor will figure precisely in the nine chief states (17 percent in Illinois, for example), and in all these states this factor works objectively in Reagan's favor, as the voters who support Anderson are recuited chiefly from among Carter's supporters.

Does all this mean that the election results can be considered predetermined? Certainly not. The traditional dynamics of the last days before an election usually favor the President, particularly a Democrat president. And so, public opinion polls now show that Carter is reducing the distance between him and Reagan. The fact that a certain ray of hope has appeared in the country's economic situation and that inflation, unemployment and prices have fallen somewhat could also work in Carter's favor. Finally, such a powerful lever as the President's power should not be discounted. He is able not only to control events in a direction advantageous to himself but also, so to speak, to "fabricate" them. It is not for nothing that the Reagan camp fears that any unexpected shift in domestic or foreign policy "at the last minute" could tip the balance in Carter's favor. In addition, the President, unlike his rival, is a "giving hand." And now, on the homestretch, Carter is generously issuing handouts to states and cities whose support he needs. Thus, in the last few days alone, for example, Carter has allocated federal appropriations to the states of Michigan and Florida, as well as to the city of Chicago, Illinois, in which victory is of strategic significance in his election campaign. This is why no one undertakes to predict the outcome of the presidential election.

Of considerable interest is the question of what has determined the rivals' successes and failures and what are the objectives and subjective reasons for the correlation of forces which has taken shape today. Reagan's success is determined to a considerable degree by the fact that his supporters persistently discourse about the evolution of his views from ultraconservatism to moderate positions. Remembering Goldwater's crushing defeat in 1964, Reagan has conducted his election campaign passing himself off almost as their heir to Franklin Delano Roosevelt: Republican publicity has served him as a "newly converted champion of Roosevelt's 'New Deal.'" Reagan has constantly reminded his audience that he was once president of the Actors' Guild. This, too, has yielded certain fruits. The biggest American labor unions--of Teamsters, warehousemen and Merchant Marine--have decided to support Reagan. His positions have also strengthened considerably in the industrial states of the north and northeast.

Carter's behavior has contributed largely to this process. In the heat of election rhetoric, laying it on thick, he has made personal attacks on Reagan and called him a "racist" and "warmonger" who, if he gains power, "will split the country between whites and blacks, Christians and Jews, north and south, countryside and city." Such accusations, although there are certain grounds for them, have boomeranged, standing out disadvantageously against the background of the moderate tone tactic of Reagan Speaking on television a few days ago, Carter himself admitted the error of his election rhetoric and promised to "be soft." In fact, this promise has come down to the fact that the role of "dogs biting Reagan" has now been entrusted to the cabinet.

But, of course, the chief factor that has determined Reagan's success is not his ability to disguise himself as a moderate nor the "unrestrainedness of his chief opponent." The chief factor is the Democratic administration's failures and the deplorable outcome of its 4-year rule in the spheres of both domestic and foreign policy. Inflation, which has trebled since the last Republican administration of Ford, and unemployment, which has almost doubled in the same time, have been a very dangerous springboard for Carter and a very convenient target for Reagan.

Local commentators assumed that Carter had a chance of balancing the economic minuses with foreign policy pluses. But the Democratic administration lost its foreign policy pluses and used up its credit with the public by adopting a policy of stepping up the arms race, undermining detente and reinstigating the cold war. The Carter administration is implementing in practice what Reagan promises "in theory." One has only to make even textual comparisons of the Democratic and Republican election platforms in the foreign policy sphere to discover their similarity and kinship. Both presidential candidates "promise" the country a record peacetime military budget. Reagan, like Carter, "promises" to deploy the MX ICBM system, to resume the production of chemical weapons on a wide scale and to proclaim the Persian Gulf zone "a sphere of American national interests which will be defended, if necessary, by military means." Reagan, like Carter, "promises" to increase the U.S. nuclear potential to 17,000 units and to increase the country's military budget by $20 billion annually. Reagan demands the abandonment of the SALT II treaty. Carter has actually put the brakes on its ratification and has suspended a whole series of agreements concluded between the USSR and the United States. And what of the present administration's so-called "new nuclear strategy," which legalizes nuclear war, including preventive war, and drags in through the back door the old ideas of American nuclear and overall military superiority? And the propaganda ballyhoo about the imaginery "Soviet threat," which is the same for both parties?

Commentator Coleman McCarthy points out in the Washington POST, "if Reagan, and not Carter, had been in the White House for the past 4 years, he would hardly have done anything different to Carter in the foreign policy sphere." There is no reason to be surprised at such a similarity. For the election platforms of both the Democrats and the Republicans, as well as their leaders' policies, are determined by the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

U.S. presidential election day--4 November--is not far off. The closer the finish, the more the rivals are stepping up the pace in their feverish tours of the country and the louder the propaganda fireworks of their pledges and promises explode. But the American voter, although deafened by this whole election carnival, is increasingly being filled with a pessimistic sensation of the lack of a real choice, still less of a way out.

FALLOUT FROM PRC NUCLEAR TEST REACHES WEST COAST

LD270847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] San Francisco, 20 Oct, TASS--A giant radioactive cloud formed after a Chinese nuclear weapon test in the atmosphere on 16 October has crossed the Pacific and is hanging over the U.S. West Coast. As a spokesman for the government Environmental Protection Agency reported, this service will conduct a daily check on radioactive contamination of the air aside from the usual check made twice a week. The U.S. population, primarily farmers, has been warned about the possibility of radioactive contamination of the soil and pastures in the event of rainfall along the route of the "Chinese cloud." For 48 hours after the nuclear explosion in China the pilots of aircraft crossing the Pacific were obliged to deviate from their normal routes by considerable distances to avoid contact with the dangerous cloud, which threatened airliners with radioactive contamination and posed a danger to the health of passengers.

PRAVDA PROTESTS CANADIAN AUTHORITIES' ARREST OF SOVIET SHIP

LD221607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent N. Bragin: "Toronto Pirates"]

[Text] Ottawa, 16 Oct--In the port of Toronto, Canada's major trade and industrial center, a police raid was carried out on 7 October on the Soviet merchant ship Stanislavskiy. Led by the local sheriff and a port police superintendent a group of police thugs, acting like medieval pirates, forced their way onto the ship and announced that it was "under arrest." They chained the ship's ladder to the quay, broke down a cabin door, blocked the entrance to the messhall and set about plundering the ship's property. The Stanislavskiy had moored in the port of Toronto on 3 October after a difficult voyage across the Atlantic, up the St Lawrence and across Lake Ontario. In the hold and on the deck it was carrying a peaceful cargo of Belarus tractors for the Belarus equipment trading company which operates in Toronto, successfully handling sales of Soviet agricultural equipment on the Canadian market. Trade between the USSR and Canada is growing: This year it has topped $1 billion for the first time. But it appears that this situation upsets some people in Canada, especially those forces on the other side of its southern border who are trying if not to undermine then at least to hinder normal business cooperation with the Soviet Union. The provocative sally against the Soviet ship is a typical example of this. The grounds for the sally were utterly absurd. Moreover, the arrest of the Soviet ship contravenes the 29 February 1956 trade agreement between the USSR and Canada which gives ships of both sides Most-Favored-Nation treatment when at ports in the USSR and Canada. Subsequently the Ontario supreme court decided to release the Stanislavskiy and permit it to leave the port of Toronto, demanding the payment of a surety of $100,000 pending the final settlement of the matter. In the circumstances the Canadian federal authorities must take resolute measures to call the Toronto pirates and their patrons to order.

NEW SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE BOOK SCORES PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD271340 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS--"The struggle for ideological and political hegemony has been and remains the keystone of China's foreign policy. At the same time its anti-Soviet slant is increasingly assuming the character of a tactic, namely to create stimuli for the West in order to make use of its resources for building up the country's economic and especially military-industrial potential." This conclusion is made by the authors of a collection titled "China and the Arms Race", prepared by the Soviet Peace Committee.

Analysing the foreign policy of the PRC, Soviet Sinologists point out that "another objective of Beijing's anti-Soviet policy is to prevent the relaxation of international tension, especially in Europe, so as to paralyse the forces of the Soviet Union in this region of the world and to distract its attention from support of the movements and forces in South-East and eastern Asia which have to fight against Chinese hegemonism for their freedom and independence."

It is stressed in the book that as distinct from the recent past when China's foreign policy interests were focused in South-East Asia, "its present foreign policy is acquiring features characteristic of an aggressive state which seeks to capture positions in different parts of the world." In the Pacific direction, the efforts of Chinese diplomacy are concentrated "on securing the United States' and Japan's support for the insufficiently strong international and strategic positions of the PRC, on forming a Sino-American consominium which is called upon to eventually ensure the realization of Beijing's hegemonistic plans in South-East Asia."

China's American policy "has exhibited in recent years a tendency toward concerting with the USA measures directed against national liberation movements and progressive regimes under the pretext of an identity of strategic interests."

"The tendencies characterising China's striving to assert its aggressive foreign policy interests on a world scale are also to be seen in other directions of international relations, be it the South Asian subcontinent, Latin America or the area of the Red Sea," the authors of the collection say.

It is stressed in the book at the "common foreign policy platform of various power-sharing factions in Beijing is formed under the decisive influence of a desire to gain great-power position in accordance with its archaic, Sino-centrist notions adapted to the atomic age. The main aim of such a platform is to build up China's military and political might to such an extent as to enable it to dictate its will to its neighbours and subsequently to establish a Sino-centrist world order."

SEMENEV EXAMINES ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD271541 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 10 October 1980 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Whom the PRC Trade Unions Serve" a 1,400-word article by M. Semenev claiming that the Chinese trade unions, restored 2 years ago, "are doing virtually nothing to satisfy the interests of China's broad working masses, while trade union workers are usually appointed by the administration and not elected by the workers. The article condemns the "extremely hard working conditions" for China's industrial workers and argues, on the basis of items from RENMIN RIBAO, that the PRC trade unions' real purpose is to "keep track of the mood of workers and employees, ascertain their character, and inform the party leadership." Under cover of the need to strengthen production discipline, Semenev says, the trade unions are being "enlisted increasingly extensively to an offensive against the Chinese working people's elementary rights" and are used as "the champions of the expansionist, hegemonistic ideas which the Beijing leadership pursues." Finally, Semenev notes that in the international sphere the Chinese trade unions are trying to "split the progressive trade union movement in the world."

COMMENT ON USSR VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER KARMAL CONTINUES

PRAVDA Editorial

LD271539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] Relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have been marked by an important event: the Soviet-Afghan summit talks in Moscow. Their final document was a joint statement signed by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and B. Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. It expresses complete unanimity on all the matters discussed and notes that the accords reached are "important stage in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples and in consolidating and further deepening Soviet-Afghan relations and all-round cooperation."

For many decades Soviet-Afghan relations have been built on the principles of genuine good neighborliness. Back in 1919 the young Soviet Republic was the first to recognize the independence of Afghanistan, which had cast off the colonial yoke, and to offer it a helping hand. "From the beginning of the Afghan people's glorious struggle for their independence," V. I. Lenin wrote in one of his messages to Kabul, "Russia's worker-peasant government was quick to acknowledge the new state of affairs in Afghanistan and solemnly recognized its full independence...."

All-around Soviet-Afghan cooperation has played and is playing a very important role is consolidating our southern neighbor's independence, strengthening its economy and developing its culture. With the assistance of the USSR more than 130 projects have been or are being implemented in Afghanistan, and their realization is a significant contribution to the solution of cardinal social and economic problems. The (Dzhangalakskiy) automobile repair plant-cradle of the country's working class--and the Kabul Polytechnical Institute are the forge of national cadres. A network of modern roads unites remote parts of Afghanistan.

After the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan in April 1978--a turning point in its history--the traditional ties between the two countries assumed a qualitatively new character and were elevated to a higher level. A Soviet-Afghan friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty was concluded and the scale of our relations in various spheres increased. There is no doubt that the Moscow talks are a new milestone on the path of cooperation.

Commenting on the results of the talks, the foreign press notes especially that they convincingly reaffirmed that the Soviet Union supports most resolutely a friendly country which is experiencing a difficult stage in its history.

As is known, in the struggle to implement the aims of the April revolution Afghanistan has encountered widespread, carefully organized provocations on the part of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, the purpose of which was to deprive the Afghan people of their revolutionary gains. In effect, an undeclared war, planned and prepared by the United States, certain other Western countries, Beijing and reactionary Muslim regimes, was started against Afghanistan. Numerous saboteur training camps were set up on the territory of Pakistan, which is being used as a bridgehead for aggression. The war against revolutionary Afghanistan is part of the general offensive against liberation and peace-loving forces launched by imperialist reaction.

The foreign intervention and the actions of internal counterrevolutionary forces have been a grim ordeal for Afghan patriots and the PDPA. However, the imperialists and their accomplices failed to shake the progressive regime in the country or to upset Soviet-Afghan friendship. All the efforts to politically isolate Afghanistan in the international arena were in vain.

"It is time those who are encroaching on the DRA realized that their adventurist plans are doomed," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible.... One would hope that everyone will realize the futility of attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs and to tell its people how they should organize their lives and what kind of government they should have."

While exposing and rebuffing the provocations and intrigues of international reaction, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan advocate the political settlement of the situation which has developed concerning the DRA. Such a settlement would have a positive effect on the atmosphere not only in this part of the world but would also help to improve the world political climate. The path to normalization is outlined in the DRA Government's 14 May 1980 statement. This concrete and realistic program envisages the effective cessation of outside intervention and the achievement of the relevant accords between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbors, Pakistan above all. In the context of a political settlement and not before the aggression against the DRA has fully ceased and guarantees of the nonresumption of subversive actions from abroad against the Afghan people and their government have been given. There can be an examination of the question of a schedule for the withdrawal of the limited Soviet troop contingent which is in the DRA at the request of the Afghan Government in accordance with the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter.

The struggle to normalize the situation in this area is part of the general struggle for the relaxation of tension, for world peace. This line is in keeping with the peace-loving Leninist course of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which consistently advocates that detente be deepened and broadened and that it embrace the most densely populated part of the world--Asia. The DRA's constructive proposals accord with this goal.

Comment by DRA's Dost

LD272314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The mass news media, state and public figures of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continue to comment on the results of the visit to the Soviet Union by Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the republic. This is what Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said to our correspondent.

[Begin Dost recording in Dari fading into Russian translation] First of all, I must note that the official friendly visit by the leader of Afghanistan to the country of the soviets was successful, useful and beneficial. The talks with the Soviet leaders, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, attached particular significance to this visit. The joint Soviet-Afghan statement, which has been published, bears witness to the fact that its results were excellent. The meetings and conversations in Moscow took place in a spirit of comradely mutual understanding, sincerity and complete unity of views both in questions of bilateral relations and on major international problems.

The great significance of this visit also is the fact that the USSR once more confirmed its support for Afghanistan, the gains and achievements of the April revolution. On the international level, this is an extremely important fact. The visit by Comrade Babrak Karmal to the USSR took place at a time when counterrevolutionary mercenary elements, sent from abroad, continue to put obstacles in the way of the progressive development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, when the forces of world imperialism and reaction, with the participation of the Beijing chauvinists, interfere in the country's internal affairs.

The constructive results of the visit of the Afghan delegation to the USSR strikes a crushing blow to the policy of interference of hostile forces in the affairs of Afghanistan. The visit by the Afghan delegation to the USSR once again confirms that Afghanistan has a great, reliable traditional friend--the Soviet Union--which always was and will be on the side of the just cause of the Afghan people. This a worthy response to all of those who attempt to prevent the development of revolutionary processes in Afghanistan, and it is a worthy warning to them that one should not interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan and encroach upon its independence and sovereignty which the Afghan people are defending, relying upon the dependable support of the Soviet Union. [end recording]

NEPESOV VIEWS AFGHAN DRIVE FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL NORMALIZATION

LD271605 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer M. Nepesov article under the rubric "Afghanistan": "Staunchness and Courage"]

[Text] All this happened in our country too, in the twenties and even in the early thirties. Basmak gangs forced their way across the border into our country's territory, crossing the southern borders of the Central Asian republics and bypassing the border posts, which were few and far between. Calling themselves "defenders of Islam?" they plundered and killed, seeking by fire and the sword to destroy the young shoots of the new life. The bandits were armed with British Hotchkisses and American Winchesters.

A similar period is now being experienced by the young democratic republic established in neighboring Afghanistan as a result of the 1978 April revolution. Its enemies, the surviving Bais [rich landowners] and Khans who fled to Pakistan and certain other neighboring countries, adopted the intention, with the support of American imperialist circles, the Chinese leadership and Gen Ziaul Haq's military junta, to regain their former right and privileges so as to continue the exploitation of the Afghan people. Their new-found patrons have much grander aims. Taking advantage of the situation, they would like to turn Afghanistan into a military-strategic bridgehead on our southern borders. In this connection it was proposed to dismember the country--to give the eastern and southern parts to Pakistan and the northern part to China, and to place in power in Kabul a terrorist government headed by a stooge of the U.S. CIA.

A real--though undeclared--war was unleashed against the new Afghanistan. And together with bandits of, so to speak, local extraction, persons of American, West German, British and other Western allegiance have been unceremoniously invading Afghanistan. Thus the American (Gelen Dzhir) operated in Afghanistan as a spy for 11 days. CBS-TV commentator Dan Rather penetrated the country dressed in Afghan national dress. Together with Basmaks, he took part in the killing of three Afghan workers.

But the young republic was not left alone to face the united forces of internal and foreign counterrevolution. In accordance with the treaty on friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] turned to the Soviet Union for temporary military assistance. Here it was also acting in complete accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter, which guarantees Afghanistan, like any other state which has become the target of aggression, the right to collective self-defense. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet state gave a positive response to the DRA's repeated requests and sent a limited military contingent to Afghanistan. It is faced with one task--that of helping the Afghan people in the struggle against the aggressors, in defense of their motherland's freedom and independence.

Soon after this the main routes for bandit formations to penetrate Afghanistan from outside were cut off. The Afghan Army carried out a series of successful operations to eliminate the large gangs sent in earlier from abroad. But the main thing is that in the 2.5 years of struggle the vast majority of the 14 million Afghans have come to understand thoroughly the antipopular nature of the "fighters for the faith" and "defenders of Islam," as the bandits are often fond of calling themselves. Self-defense detachments are being organized all over the country and thousands of volunteers are acting in defense of the gains of the April revolution against enemy encroachments. In the fullest sense, the place is getting too hot for the "Dushmans," as people in Afghanistan scornfully call the cutthroats sent in from abroad. The various tribes and ethnic groups living in the country, the clergy, the students--in a word, all strata of the population have united in the common struggle against foreign mercenaries. Thousands of people who were made to emigrate by the threats and deception of the Bais who fled to Pakistan and have returned home.

The normalization process embraces all aspects of the young republic's life. In Kabul modern roads are being laid to carry trolleybuses, and for the first time underpasses are being constructed at the busiest intersections. In the next few years more than 150,000 residents of Kabul will be rehoused. A plan for the general modernization of the city through the year 2003 has been drafted and approved. The adobe hovels will disappear, the streets will be straightened and bright new housing blocks will rise up, surrounded by green parks and gardens.

Intensive creative labor is underway all over the country. At present nearly the entire population of the villages and small towns is in the fields--the harvest toil is drawing to a close. A good harvest of grain crops, fruit and vegetables has ripened everywhere. Peasants' cooperatives have been set up on land which once belonged to rich men. The state supplies them with seed and machinery and pays subsidies. Afghanistan's industrial enterprises are also operating successfully. Many of them--the Mazar-e Sharif nitrogenous fertilizers plant, the (Dzhangala) motor vehicle repair plant, the (Dzharkuduka) gasfields, electric power stations--in all, more than 70 major projects of various kinds--have been constructed with Soviet assistance. Last year they made the country a profit of nearly 5 billion afghanis.

The people's education is developing rapidly. In a country where only recently 9 out of 10 people were illiterate, everyone is studying today. A law on universal compulsory, free education has been adopted. Every DRA citizen is guaranteed the right to education in his native language. Tens of thousands of primers and other textbooks have been published. Despite all the difficulties, the number of students is increasing. And this fact above all causes concern to the counterrevolution. After all, it is easier to rule and deceive people who are ignorant and uneducated. It is no accident that the bandits and their foreign masters are striking hardest at primary schools and secondary schools. In 1979 alone they set fire to and destroyed more than 1,000 school buildings and killed many teachers and students. These terrible facts were cited at the first Afghan teachers' congress, held at the end of May. The founding congresses of the unions of journalists and workers in the arts have also been held.

So the Afghan people, holding a rifle in one hand and in the other a hammer and sickle and a book, staunchly rebuffing enemy attacks and simultaneously building a new life, are advancing along the revolutionary path. All Afghanistan's true friends--and Soviet people among them--welcome the young republic's achievements in economic and social development and wish it new successes.

The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, will be a new step in the cause of strengthening the revolutionary solidarity, traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries' peoples. "Afghan-Soviet relations, which have a history of more than 60 years," the BAKHTAR agency notes in this connection, "and whose foundations were laid by the great Lenin, have served and continue to serve the interests of the two neighboring countries' peoples, the interests of peace in the region."

INDIAN PLANNING MINISTER MEETS WITH BAYBAKOV, ARKHIPOV

LD270931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 21 October N. K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Indian Planning Minister N.D. Tiwari, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Gosplan.

During a conversation, which took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, they discussed the state and prospects of trade and economic relations between the USSR and India and questions of cooperation between the two countries' planning organs.

I.K. Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

The same day N.D. Tiwari was received by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

BURMA ACHIEVES ECONOMIC SUCCESSES DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

BK241309 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] The sixth meeting of the second People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma ended recently. The assembly discussed and supported the implementation of and the prospects for the current socioeconomic development plan which will be over in March 1981. Our Radio Moscow observer says that there are sound reasons why a positive evaluation of the plan was made at the assembly.

In recent years agricultural production in Burma has increased markedly. In particular, the planned rice procurement target of the government depots and the export targets have been surpassed.

The oil industry, which produced 11 million barrels of oil last year, also continues to develop, and for this reason it is envisaged that oil production in the forthcoming fiscal year will be 17 million barrels, of which 6 million barrels will be exported.

Another rapidly growing economic sector in Burma--the timber industry--also continues to develop successfully. The industry recorded a 6.6 percent growth rate and surpassed the planned target last year.

The economic successes in Burma are being acknowledged abroad. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW published in Hong Kong, while reviewing the statistics, commented that Burma has succeeded in achieving a marked economic development. On these grounds, it is apparent that the predictions by Western propaganda that Burma's economy will be in a shambles and decline unless it adopts the only way out--handing over the key industries to foreign investors--have been proven wrong today.

It is very clear that these people put forward such suggestions with a view to reestablishing a pre-1962 system under which Burma was exploited by foreign monopoly capitalist companies and robbed of its natural resources.

It would, of course, be wrong to suggest that Burma has overcome all her difficulties. However, isn't it true that these difficulties are the result of many years of manipulation and exploitation by colonialists and later by foreign capitalists? It is not an easy task to overcome such difficulties. Whatever the case may be, Burma believes that the social and economic reforms undertaken in the early years of the Revolutionary Council led by U Ne Win laid the groundwork for the current economic successes. By that, we mean the nationalization of key industries, the elimination and prevention of manipulation and exploitation by imperialist monopoly companies, the introduction and implementation of agrarian reforms and the establishment of the state and cooperative economic sectors.

Only recently, the LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN said that the Revolutionary Council had totally rejected capitalism and had declared that building socialism was the first responsibility of the people. The paper, explaining why Burma rejected capitalism, said: Capitalism, which enriches a minority or a group of persons through exploitation of the majority of people thereby leaving the majority in a sea of troubles, never did give much hope to the people.

As the last assembly meeting declared, efforts are being made first and foremost to strengthen and develop the state and cooperative sectors in accordance with the manifesto of the Burma Socialist Program Party. Presently, the two sectors constitute two fifths of the country's production and the prospects for the actual implementation of the long-term 20-year economic plan which depends on the development of the state and cooperative sectors are good.

In accordance with the long-term plan, preparations must be made to create conditions for transforming Burma--an agricultural country--into an industrialized country with agriculture as its foundation.

Expanding the state sector depends greatly on the foreign currency obtained from expanding exports. There are good prospects for achieving this end. The increase in teak exports alone--from $60 million in 1978 to $100 million last year--indicates good prospects for Burma. It can confidently be stated that the tasks of the current fiscal year, which were discussed at the recent assembly meeting, will successfully be undertaken and implemented.

'VIETNAMESE REFUGEE PROBLEM' A LEGACY OF COLONIALIST PAST

LD270843 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 3

[N. Shevtsov interview with SRV Trade Union Federation Deputy Chairman Nguyen Ho: "Overcoming the Legacy of the Past"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Nguyen Ho, deputy chairman of the Vietnamese Federation of Trade Unions and chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Ho Chi Minh City visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU. TRUD correspondent N. Shevtsov asked him to answer a few questions.

[Question] Western propaganda continues to kick up a fuss over the so-called "Vietnamese refugee problem." What can you say about this?

[Answer] The "refugee problem" is a pretext used by the imperialist forces to carry out hostile activities against our country. I recall 1954 when the French colonialists, escaping before the onslaught of the liberation forces, appealed to Vietnamese Christians to leave the north of the country. They intimidated them by saying that if they stayed they would be subjected to every possible kind of persecution. Over 1 million people who succumbed to the deception then crossed over to the south. In fact it turned out that after the colonialists' expulsion the Catholics became full-fledged citizens of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This is exactly how the Americans acted when intimidating the inhabitants of South Vietnam by saying that many would perish after the downfall of the puppet regime. In fact, nothing of the sort has happened. However, Western propaganda continues to use the refugee problem to hinder the implementation of socialist transformation in the south of the country. Beijing has taken an active part in this false propaganda campaign. However, none of the enemies' intrigues can hinder the development of our revolution which has opened broad opportunities before the population of the south of the country for creative labor and a peaceful, happy life.

CSSR AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISIT TO MOLDAVIA REPORTED

Talks With Officials

LD271133 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 3

[ATEM report: "CSSR Minister's Visit to Moldavia"]

[Text] Josef Nagr, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, who has come to the USSR for the opening of the Czechoslovak Economy and Technology Days in Kishinev, is visiting the republic. The guest laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat, and at the memorial of martial glory in Moldavia's capital.

On 15 October the minister and those accompanying him were received by G.A. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers. In the cordial and friendly conversation that took place he told the guests about the republic and its economy and about the development of industry, the power industry and agriculture. Much of the conversation was devoted to questions of the implementation in Moldavia of agricultural production concentration and specialization on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration and the synthesis of science and production in all sectors of arable farming and stockraising.

Comrade Nagr expressed thanks for his warm reception and satisfaction at the successfully developing cooperation and useful exchange of experience between the CSSR and Moldavia within the framework of the Soviet-Czechoslovak government agreements.

The Czechoslovak minister also had conversations with N.M. Saychenko, chairman of the Moldavian Kolkhoz Council, who briefed him on the kolkhoz council's functions, structure and activity; with Moldavian SSR Minister of Agriculture M.F. Lupashku; and at the republic's Chamber of Trade and Industry. The guest visited the Moldavian SSR's exhibition of national economic achievements and familiarized himself with the activity of the Moldavinprom agroindustrial and science-and-production associations.

The CSSR minister is continuing his familiarization with the republic.

Views Projects

LD271001 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 1

[ATEM report: "Guest from CSSR"]

[Text] On 16 October I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, received Josef Nagr, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, who is in our republic in connection with the holding of the Czechoslovak Days of Science and Technology. In a warm and friendly atmosphere Comrade Bodyul recounted to the guest how Moldavia's working people are implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan and preparing a fitting greeting for the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress. The talk paid great attention to the further broadening of cooperation between the scientists, specialists and labor collectives of our republic and the CSSR.

G.A. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, participated in the talk.

The Czechoslovak minister traveled to the Slobodzeyskiy, Grigoriopolskiy and Kutuzovskiy rayons where he familiarized himself with the organization and activity of a number of agroindustrial, interfarm associations and enterprises and with the introduction of progressive production process and modern machinery in arable farming and the processing industry.

Josef Nagr is leaving Moldavia 17 October.

HONECKER ADDRESSES MILITARY GRADUATES

LD272014 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 27 Oct, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports: The soldiers of the German Democratic Republic together with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other allied armies of the Warsaw Treaty member countries will make their due contribution to continuing the socialist policy of improving the people's well-being in peace, despite all hostile activities. This was said here today by GDR party and state leader Erich Honecker when receiving this year's graduates of the Frederick Engels Military Academy, the Wilhelm Pieck College of Military Policy, and of Soviet military academies. On this occasion, the general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany also congratulated Polish and Vietnamese officers on the successful completion of their studies.

"Certain circles of U.S. imperialism and its closest NATO partners, especially the Federal Republic of Germany, are stepping up their efforts to undermine socialism and international detente," Erich Honecker said. They thought they could force, with the help of local conflicts and counterrevolutionary attack's, the countries of the socialist community and the national liberation movements to retreat, he added. But these would-be conquerors should know that their plans will be exposed also in the future and that reliable guarantees will be created to prevent their implementation, the general secretary added.

"There are people in the FRG complaining that we are not willing to change our view of the enemy--imperialism. They obviously confound cause and effect. Imperialism has remained aggressive. Therefore we do not have the slightest reason to make any changes. On the contrary, the imperialist policy of confrontation teaches us always to display the necessary vigilance out of pure humaneness", Erich Honecker said.

Erich Honecker made it clear that at no time in history the working class had been occupied with military matters out of joy in arms, let alone lust for killing. Being left no other choice in the struggle against the class enemy, the exploiters and their apparatus of force, it had learnt theory and practice of armed struggle and also used both with success. "In such a situation we are finding ourselves in at present," he added.

To the fateful developments in the capitalist camp "our answer lies not only in the political and economic strengthening of our country and in the Warsaw Treaty's coordinated foreign policy activities for securing peace, but at the same time in increased defence efforts," he said.

Should the enemies of socialism unleash war against socialism in Europe they were bound to be wrecked by the combat strength of the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty. The integrated armed forces were able to force any aggressor on his knees for they were defending the most just and noblest cause of the world, the GDR leader added.

INA, TEHRAN CITED ON FIGHTING, MAJLIS SESSION ON HOSTAGES

LD261416 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Oct, TASS--The communique by the Iraqi General Military Command says, that the Iraqi Airforce continued strikes against military and economic targets deep in Iran's territory. Iranian troops launched a counteroffensive against Iraqi troops east of Karun River. In the course of fighting, the communique says, the Iranian side suffered considerable losses in manpower and materiel.

The INA news agency quoted Iraqi Foreign Minister S. Hammadi as saying that Iraq does not lay claim to Iran's territory, but it has the legitimate right to its territory and full sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab, which it cannot give up."

Tehran, 26 Oct, TASS--According to a Tehran Radio report, street fighting is continuing in the town of Khorramshahr, Iraqi troops do not cease their attempts at capturing Abadan. The city is being heavily shelled. The oil refinery of Abadan is on fire. The town of Dezful is also under heavy fire. There are numerous casualties among the civilian population.

Addressing servicemen in one of the garrisons in Khuzestan Province, Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr said that the offensive of the Iraqi troops has been stopped, and Iran is now preparing for the second stage of the war.

The Iranian Majlis (parliament) has started today examining a report drafted by the special parliamentary committee as regards the further destiny of the American hostages. A debate on this issue is to be resumed in Majlis behind closed doors.

Before taking the decision on adjourning till tomorrow the examination of the report, Mr Zadeh made a statement, stressing that it is necessary to discriminate between "spies" and "non-spies" among the hostages. "We can discuss the situation only with the hostages," Zadah said, "who are not spies. The stand of the Islamic republic on those, who are spies is absolutely clear".

Simultaneously, member of the parliamentary commission on the problem of hostages Musavi Kho'ini, Khomeyni's representative at the talks with the students, who captured the U.S. Embassy in Tehran said that the hostages would be released only provided the United States met all the Iranian conditions. But "some hostages can be released earlier, if the Americans satisfy some demands". "The USA, he stressed, shall not think that they can deceive us; our conditions must be met before the release of the hostages, we are not in a hurry with this matter."

28 Oct Reports

LD281024 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Oct, TASS--According to a report of the Iraqi General Military Command, Iraqi helicopters struck on Iran's military targets all along the frontline, destroying 27 tanks, seven armoured personnel carriers, several oil depots and a large number of transportation means and military equipment.

Air strikes have also been made on concentrations of armoured troops and transport north of Dezful, the Iranian port of Bandar-e Manshur, to which considerable damage has been inflicted.

Tehran, 28 Oct, TASS--According to a Tehran Radio report, the city of Abadan was yesterday again shelled and bombed from the air. The defenders of the city continue keeping the bridge linking Khorramshahr with Abadan. Pockets of resistance remain in the eastern part of the city.

According to the communique of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, the Iranian Airforce yesterday attacked Iraqi positions. The advance of an Iraqi armoured column towards Mehran in Ilam Province has been checked.

INTERNAL OPPOSITION AGAINST AS-SADAT REPORTED

LD272030 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The official Libyan news agency JANA reported that an anti-as-Sadat demonstration was staged a few days ago in Cairo when demonstrators carried placards condemning As-Sadat's policy which has transformed Egypt into a military base for U.S. imperialism, and demanding that democratic freedoms should be guaranteed, U.S. bases in Egypt should be abolished, and U.S. forces should be expelled from Egypt.

The ruling National Democratic Party at its recent congress supported As-Sadat's decision to grant the United States military facilities, a matter which gives the U.S. Pentagon an opportunity to station U.S. forces on Egyptian territory. In his speech at the final session of the congress President as-Sadat reaffirmed that such facilities will be given to the United States immediately. There is a role for the United States to play in helping any Arab or Islamic state. But Egyptian public opinion regarded As-Sadat's demagogic statement as an attempt to justify U.S. imperialism's endeavor to control the Near and Middle East.

It is noteworthy that As-Sadat's policy is being strongly criticized by opposition parties. The secretariat of the opposition Socialist Labor Party has declared the party's open rejection of this policy. The party chairman, Ibrahim Shukri, called for the convening of an urgent session of the People's Assembly to debate the question of granting military facilities to the United States on Egyptian territory. Ibrahim Shukri described President as-Sadat's approval of the stationing of U.S. forces in Egypt as a step which has been taken behind the back of the highest legislative authority in the country.

In view of the increasing opposition to his policy, the Egyptian president cannot find an alternative except to be more ruthless as far as the persecution of Egyptians is concerned. In this he depends on a number of emergency laws which are undemocratic, including the law of safeguarding the values which considers any person opposing the conciliation policy with imperialism a communist and an atheist, and threatens him with detention and imprisonment. However, all these measures are incapable of oppressing the struggle of the patriotic forces in Egypt against the danger of foreign presence and As-Sadat's policy which is contrary to Egypt's national interests.

The formation of the Egyptian National Front, under the chairmanship of Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, was a strong incentive which helped to escalate the opposition inside Egypt. It is known that this front which has within its ranks the widest progressive and patriotic forces--Nasirites and communists as well as Islamic clergy--strongly condemns the internal and foreign policies of President as-Sadat who has isolated Egypt from the Arab and Islamic countries and the international national liberation forces, and undermined Egypt's traditional friendship with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries. It also decisively opposes the attempts to drag Egypt into aggressive imperialist alliances.

The Egyptian National Front deems it its duty, as Chairman Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli said, to mobilize the patriotic forces in Egypt and struggle against As-Sadat's capitulationist policy and overthrow his dictatorial regime.

ISRAELI PRESIDENT VISIT TO CAIRO FURTHER PROOF OF CAPITULATION

LD280748 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 28 Oct 80

["Fraternizing With the Aggressor"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, 27 Oct, TASS--Sunday saw the beginning of the official five-day visit to Egypt by Israeli President Navon. Reportedly, during his negotiations with Egyptian President as-Sadat, Navon will discuss questions pertaining to expanded cooperation between the two countries as well as the situation in the Middle EAst.

Welcoming the Israeli president in Cairo, As-Sadat accorded him an exceptionally warm welcome. "Feel yourself at home," he said, greeting Navon. In trying to please the guest from Tel Aviv, the Egyptian president went as far as referring to him as...an "envoy of peace."

As-Sadat made this sacreligious statement at a time when the Israeli military had committed a fresh barbarous attack on sovereign Lebanon. The new aggressive raid left dozens of innocent people killed. Simultaneously, Israel is busy expanding the annexation of the occupied Arab lands: The Knesset (Israeli parliament) is discussing plans to annex the Golan Heights.

It is noteworthy that during the meeting with Navon the Egyptian president eulogized again the treacherous Camp David deal although it was precisely that deal that left Tel Aviv free to intensify its policy of annexation and violating the lawful rights of the Palestinians, including the latter's right to national self-determination. Recently at the negotiations in Washington, the Israeli representatives reiterated their uncompromising approach on the Palestinian question, and put new pressure on Cairo.

The hospitality displayed by As-Sadat to the Israeli president provides yet another proof of the capitulatory course of Cairo which lays verbal claims to the role of a "champion of the interests of the Arabs" while in effect fraternizing with the aggressor at a time when the jackboots of the Zionist invaders continue to trample the traditionally Egyptian lands. This course on the part of As-Sadat causes growing condemnation inside Egypt itself. Despite the pompous welcoming ceremony arranged for Navon by the Cairo government the rank-and-file Egyptians have not flocked to the road along which the cortege with the Egyptian and the Israeli presidents was moving from the airport.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET TV

LD261234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1947 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct (TASS)--Yemeni-Soviet relations are relations of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation, stated 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly Presidium and PDRY prime minister in an interview to Soviet TV.

"Our people," he said, "are proud of their friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and will never forget the displays of solidarity by our Soviet friends at a difficult time."

Concerning the development of events in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stated: "We are against the aspiration of the imperialist circles toward stepping up tension and against the instigation of certain reactionary circles toward the complication of relations and the fanning of internecine conflicts between the states of the region."

The American military presence not only represents a threat to the peace and security of the peoples of that region, it has a direct negative influence on peace and security in the whole world.

"The threat to use force against the peoples of our region and the attempts to control their fate are an outdated and obsolete method, useless in our era where our peoples have powerful friends who will not allow the imperialists to continue controlling our fates," said 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

GROMYKO EXCHANGES CABLES WITH YAR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD280957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Wishes and Congratulations"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, has sent a telegram to 'Ali Lufti ath-Thawr, foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, containing congratulations and best wishes on the latter's appointment as foreign minister.

In an answering telegram 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr expressed gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CHAIRMAN MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM

Stopover in Kiev

LD271436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Summary] Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. "On his way to Moscow, Mengistu Haile Mariam made a short stop in Kiev. At the airport he was met and seen off by Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukraine Communist Party, and other officials."

Arrival in Moscow

A comparison of the item entitled "Mengistu Arrives in Moscow, Welcomed by Soviet Leaders" found on page J 1 of the 27 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with a report on the arrival in Moscow of Mengistu Haile Mariam broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 27 October reveals the versions to be identical with the following exception: Moscow Domestic repeats the referent version and adds the following:

On the runway was formed an honor guard of representatives from the three services of the USSR Armed Forces; the Ground Forces, the Air Force and the Navy. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam inspected the rows of Soviet servicemen. The solemn welcoming ceremony ended with a march past by the honor guard.

From the airport, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam and other Soviet and Ethiopian statesmen, riding in cars and escorted by motorcycle riders, started their trip to the capital. The streets and squares along which the motorcade proceeded were decorated with the state flags of socialist Ethiopia and the USSR and with slogans. The Muscovites accorded a warm welcome to Soviet and Ethiopian leaders.

Opening of Talks

LD271935 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS--Soviet-Ethiopian talks started today in the Kremlin.

The talks are being held:

On the Soviet side, by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, marshal of the Soviet Union;

On the Ethiopian side, by Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission for the Organization of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (COWPE); Brigadier General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the PMAC Political Committee and the COWPE Executive Committee, minister of national defence; Berhanu Baye, member of the PMAC Political Committee and the COWPE Executive Committee, head of the COWPE International Department; Addis Tedla, vice-chairman of the Supreme Council for the national revolutionary development and central planning campaign.

During the talks, held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on principal issues relating to the further extension and deepening of Soviet-Ethiopian relations.

The sides stressed that the dynamic development of the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries constitutes a contribution to assuring the unity of all the progressive forces in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and social progress, and accords with the interests of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples.

"Our meetings," Leonid Brezhnev stressed, "have become regular, they confirm the close and friendly nature of the Soviet-Ethiopian relations. The economic cooperation is picking up speed. The comprehensive ties between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia are developing successfully on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation." Speaking about cooperation in party affairs, Leonid Brezhnev welcomed the formation of the Commission for Organizing a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia as a natural result of the development of the Ethiopian revolution and expressed a readiness to continue to develop cooperation on questions of party organizational development.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed a profound appreciation to the USSR Government and the Soviet people for their disinterested internationalist assistance and support in the protection and consolidation of the revolutionary gains of the Ethiopian people, in the implementation of the programme of the economic and cultural construction. He stressed the major significance of a further development of the broad relations between socialist Ethiopia and the USSR, between the Commission of the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and the CPSU.

During the discussion of the topical international problems, both sides stressed that the imperialist and hegemonist forces are trying to exacerbate the international situation, to undermine detente and to put obstacles in the way of the just cause of the struggle of the peoples for their national and social emancipation. The sides condemned the build-up by the United States of America of its military presence in eastern Africa, in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area, which poses a threat to international peace and security, as well as to the sovereignty and independence of the countries of the region.

Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam reiterated the consistent course of the USSR and socialist Ethiopia to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-neighbourliness in the African Horn on the basis of mutual respect by all the states of the region for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other and renunciation of territorial claims.

Award Ceremony

LD271722 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS--The top Ethiopian award--"the Star of Honour of socialist Ethiopia" has been presented in the Kremlin today to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission on Forming the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Mengistu Haile Mariam and Leonid Brezhnev spoke at the award-presentation ceremony.

Party leaders and statesmen of the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia cordially congratulated Leonid Brezhnev on the presentation of the top award of socialist Ethiopia, wished him further successes in many-sided activities in the interests of consolidation of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, for the sake of ensuring durable world peace.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 27 October broadcasts a report on the award ceremony in the Kremlin at which Mengistu Haile Mariam presented Leonid Brezhnev with the top Ethiopian award providing the following list of those attending the ceremony: "Attending the presentation on the Soviet side were Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov and other officials. Attending on the Ethiopian side were state officials accompanying Mengistu Haile Mariam on his trip."]

Mengistu Award Ceremony Speech

LD271756 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS--Follows the speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission for the Founding of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, at the ceremony to present Leonid Brezhnev with Ethiopia's highest award--"the Red Star of Honour of socialist Ethiopia":

Comrade General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which was carried out under the leadership of the party of great Lenin, changed the appearance of our planet and started an epoch of the triumph of freedom, equality, peace and socialism, an epoch of ending the exploitation of man by man. This revolution, which became the banner of oppressed people, opened a new era of the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, against exploitation in general. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution shattered the whole system of the relations of exploitation, gave an impetus to the revolutionary movement throughout the world and created conditions for a peaceful and happy life of many millions of people. Great October which is the most important event in the world history, will never be forgotten by all those who value peace and freedom.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, as a son of the great revolution, you have served your people in various posts since your youth. Broadly known are the many years of your activity as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, your outstanding abilities as a state figure, your knowledge, political far-sightedness and courage, your indefatigable and consistent struggle as a communist for the well-being of peoples not only in the Soviet Union, but also of the working people of the whole world, for peace on the planet.

In your person we express our deep gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union, who rendered their timely and decisive aid to the Ethiopian revolution in its most difficult period.

Considering all this, the government and the people of Ethiopia decided to decorate you with the order of "the Star of Honour of socialist Ethiopia".

I experience a feeling of revolutionary pride, having the great honour of handing to you, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding leader of the great Soviet people, this high award from the government and people of Ethiopia.

Brezhnev Award Ceremony Address

LD271800 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS--Follows the full text of the speech of acceptance made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev during the presentation of the order "the Star of Honour of socialist Ethiopia" to him.

Leonid Brezhnev said: "Accepting the Star of Honour of socialist Ethiopia, I want to thank the leadership of socialist Ethiopia and personally you, Comrade Mengistu, for the honour conferred on me.

"I regard this award as a sign of the unbreakable friendship between our countries and I consider it a tribute to all the Soviet people, and to its vanguard--the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"Undeviatingly following the behests of the great Lenin, the Soviet people have always been and will be on the side of the forces which are fighting resolutely against imperialism and reaction and which are following boldly the road of progressive socio-economic reforms. It is only such a position that meets the interests of peace, democracy and progress of all mankind.

"It is a pleasure to know that relations between our countries are growing more profound from day to day and are being filled with new concrete deeds in various fields.

"A number of Soviet engineers, teachers, doctors, geologists and other specialists are working today in your country. On the other hand, hundreds of young men and women from friendly Ethiopia are studying at higher schools in Moscow and other Soviet cities. We are learning more about each other, and our friendship is growing stronger because of this.

"We have much in common in our approach to international problems, including African ones.

"The Soviet Union seeks no special rights or privileges for itself in Africa or on other continents. We would like to see peace and accord reign there so that every people of Africa should be able to enjoy the boons of freedom and become a master of the wealth of its land and that the roots of racism and apartheid be eradicated in every corner of Africa.

"We shall continue to pursue this policy firmly and consistently.

"I think it would be correct to say that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia are today an influential factor for peace. They serve well the interests of our peoples. And for our part, we shall do everything necessary for this to continue.

"Thank you once more for this honorary award."

Kremlin Dinner

LD271804 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 27 Oct 80

["In a Friendly Atmosphere"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR today gave at the Grand Kremlin Palace a dinner in honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission on Forming the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Present at the dinner together with Mengistu Haile Mariam were the Ethiopian statesmen who accompany him in the trip. Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Speeches at the dinner were made by Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam. The speeches, which were listened to with great attention, were accorded a prolonged applause. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1745 GMT on 27 October carries report on the dinner given by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government in the Kremlin for Mengistu Haile Mariam. After noting that the dinner was attended by Ethiopian statesmen accompanying Mengistu on his trip, the announcer reports:

["The Soviet side at the dinner was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenkio, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov; deputy chairmen of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers of the USSR; chairmen of the USSR state committees; and other officials."

[The announcer then reads the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev and reports the reply speech by Mengistu saying Mengistu expressed his thanks for the warm reception accorded the delegation and underlined the strengthening bonds between the two countries.

[The announcer concludes the report by saying:

["The speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam were listened to with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause. The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere."]

Mengistu Receives Order of October

LD280953 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, Oct 28, TASS--A decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on awarding the Order of the October Revolution to Mengistu Haile Mariam was issued here.

The text of the decree reads: "For services in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and social progress and for a great contribution to the development of all-round Soviet-Ethiopian relations and to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, shall be awarded the Order of the October Revolution."

End of Talks

LD281106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Soviet-Ethiopian talks ended in the Kremlin today. The talks were conducted, on the Soviet side, by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; and Comrade Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy defense minister of the USSR, marshal of the Soviet Union.

On the Ethiopian side, by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia; and other officials.

During the talks the main trends in the further broadening of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia were consolidated. Much attention was focused on examining the issue of Soviet-Ethiopian economic cooperation. The discussion of certain international questions was continued. Both sides unanimously came out in favor of an active struggle against growing military danger and for settling disputes through peaceful political means and for turning detente into a stable tendency of international life. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

SOMALI AMBASSADOR HOSTS REVOLUTION DAY RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD271307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 21 October Y.J. Buralle, Somali ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception to mark the national holiday--Revolution Day.

The reception was attended by M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister, L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

MALI MINISTER'S PRAISE OF USSR TIES CITED

LD201043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Favorable Prospects"]

[Text] Bamako--From the earliest days of independence the Soviet Union extended the hand of friendship to the Malian people and gave them assistance in overcoming difficulties in eliminating the consequences of the terrible colonial past. This was stated by A.B. Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, in an interview for a TASS correspondent on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He gave a high assessment of the fruitful 20 years of cooperation and relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Mali. Acting in complete accordance with the lofty principles of proletarian internationalism, the USSR recognized the young state of Mali in the earliest days of its independent existence, A.B. Beye said. In this period the Diamou cement plant and the country's biggest sports complex, the Ominsport complex, were constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance and other important joint projects were implemented.

The minister described the prospects for the development of Soviet-Malian relations as favorable.

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN AIR AGREEMENT--Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS--The USSR and Liberia signed an agreement on air services. The agreement was signed by USSR Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation Sergey Pavlov and by Liberia's Charge d'Affaires in the USSR M. Kelly. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 26 Oct 80 LD]

'CRIMES' OF U.S. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS IN LATIN AMERICA SCORED

PY272227 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] New crimes of U.S. religious missions in Latin America have been disclosed. This time the perpetrators are members of a branch of the well-known summer language institute in Venezuela which is called "New Tribes."

According to information provided by Venezuelan anthropologist (Carmen Marquez) and published by the newspaper EL NACIONAL, the missionaries of this organization have been terrorizing the Indians of the (Yanomanis) tribe. To achieve this the Yankees convinced the naive Indians that they had very modern satellites with which they could follow each and every action of the inhabitants of the jungle. The Yankees frightened the (Yanomanis) with cartoon monsters and subjected them to their will in order to carry out with them the most inhuman experiments, giving them injections of various chemicals and drugs and making all sorts of dangerous psychological tests related to sexual pathology, etc.

The (Yanomanis) have been frightened so badly that the members of the tribe are afraid of having children, and the Indians believe that they are condemned to a certain death.

(Carmen Marquez's) report has unleashed a storm of anger in patriotic circles. A group of parliamentarians has raised the question of the legal status of these so-called missionaries in the country. It is worth recalling the sad fate of a congressional investigative committee appointed to deal with similar charges presented against "New Tribes" in the past. As is well known, due to foreign pressure this committee, which had recommended the expulsion of these cassocked criminals, has been forced to discontinue its efforts. Deputy (Alexis Ortiz), chairman of the committee, resigned without any explanation.

It seems that this time the Venezuelans plan to wage a more active campaign against the "New Tribes." The Yankees have a lot to be blamed for, not just their (?enslavement) of the (Yanomanis) tribe. They were also involved in industrial espionage, theft of radioactive materials, dissemination of provocative pamphlets and instigation to disorder when the oil industries and iron deposits were nationalized in Venezuela. This is a far from complete list, which does little favor to these fathers of the summer language institute and its Venezuelan branch.

It should be pointed out that crimes of this nature have been perpetrated by the dozen by U.S. missionaries, that is, U.S. agents disguised as missionaries.

Many a time the missionary disguise is used by CIA agents who actively interfere with the domestic affairs of Latin American countries. In Bolivia, for example, missionaries were recruited in the fifties to spy on the opponents, that is, persons who had progressive ideas.

In Colombia, acting on orders of the CIA, the missionaries organized antidemocratic broadcasts and propaganda campaigns. In Chile, at the beginning of the sixties, Jesuit Father (Roger Beckman) channelled millions of U.S. dollars to bribe politicians and carry out antigovernment actions. A vast network of the so-called commission for worldwide assistance [comision de asistencia mundial] was installed in Chile. Officially this organization represented the interests of the U.S. national association of evangelizers, but in fact it was nothing but a servant of the CIA.

The World Ecclesiastic Service [Servicio Eclesiastico Mundial] is a cover used by the CIA in Latin American countries. The headquarters of this organization are in New York. In (Plainsville), New Jersey, at 508 Central Avenue, is the residence of the Andean Evangelical Mission [Mision Evangelica Andina], which is controlled by the CIA. This mission is operating in Bolivia.

In Uruguay, a man called (Adolfo Centeno), who used to work as a member of the Catholic mission, turned out to be a U.S. intelligence agent.

Several years ago, after several scandalous exposures, the recruiting of priests, scientists and journalists by the CIA was forbidden. This turned out to be nothing but a farce because this recruiting was never suspended for a single day.

Current U.S. President Carter even went as far as to lift this fake restriction, an action which was publicly and officially announced to the press by CIA Director Stansfield Turner.

In view of all these facts, we are bound to wonder whether "New Tribes" is not following CIA orders to perform experiments on the Venezuelan Indians. In any case, there can be but one answer: The cassocked troglodytes deserve swift and fair punishment, not at all divine but entirely human.

IZVESTIYA DECRIES NOTION OF 'FREE AND FAIR' PARAGUAYAN ELECTIONS

LD231045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 80 rning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder from V. Kondrashov "World Today" feature: "No-Choice Election"]

[Text] The Paraguayan dictatorial regime is completing preparations for the latest farce--the so-called municipal elections set for 19 October. It was officially announced that the "elections" would be "fair and free." What do the authorities mean by this? Is it not a fact that henchmen of the bloody dictatorship are the only candidates while all parties in opposition to the Stroessner regime are prohibited from participating in the elections?

Is it concern for "fairness and freedom" that dictates the actions of the Paraguayan punitive detachments which, on the eve of the election, have been so painstakingly "combing" all parts of the capital, Asuncion, and many populated centers on the periphery, searching house after house and detaining hundreds of totally innocent people?

No, by no stretch of the imagination can the forthcoming "elections" be called a step on the path of the "democratization process" in Paraguay which certain overzealous "defenders of human rights" in the West, chiefly in the United States, contrive to discern in this country beset by bloody terror.

There followed another official decree from Asuncion. It was announced that on "election" day the state of siege would be lifted for 24 hours. Stroessner's patrons could scarcely call this step a "burst of democracy." In fact, the long-suffering Paraguayan people have lived in siege conditions for a whole 26 years! A long, dark, police night....

BAYBAKOV CONCLUDING SPEECH TO SUPREME SOVIET JOINT SESSION

LD271211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 3

["Concluding Speech by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosplan," at 23 October Supreme Soviet joint session]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and Soviet of the Union have discussed in detail the draft USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1981 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers. It was stressed in the coreports of the plan and budget and other standing commissions and in deputies' speeches that the plan targets provide for further growth and improvement in the USSR's national economy and are aimed at the implementation of our party's economic policy as regards the intensification of social production and the improvement of its efficiency and at further improving the Soviet people's material and cultural living standard. As a result of the discussion of the draft plan, it received the deputies' unanimous approval.

During examination of the plan, the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers made proposals on increasing the production and sales of a number of consumer goods by a total of R176.2 million at retail prices and increasing state budget revenue by R130.6 million and channeling these resources into improved catering for pupils in children's homes and all types of boarding schools and the issue of free medicines for the outpatient treatment of children suffering from bronchial asthma, the acquisition of implements and equipment for the capital repair work on the buildings of cultural institutes and clubs in rural localities and the acquisition of equipment and other measures to improve living conditions in homes for the elderly and disabled. On the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers permit me to report to you that these proposals have been examined and adopted. The corresponding amendments will be made to the plan for 1981.

In their speeches, deputies in both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet dwelt particularly on questions of increasing social production efficiency and the urgent tasks in developing individual sectors of the national economy, increasing the production of consumer goods and improving the standard of organizational work in fulfilling the plan, which was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum held 21 October. The deputies put forward a number of concrete proposals on improving the work of enterprises and construction sites and utilizing available reserves to increase the growth rate of social production and to improve its proportions and the balance of the plan, and criticized individual shortcomings in the work of ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations. At the same time deputies put forward the following requests and proposals.

The conclusion of the plan and budget commission and the speeches of Deputies Kazakov, Ibragimov, Dybenko and Chitanava noted the need for the accelerated development of the sectors producing consumer goods and the implementation of measures to improve the quality and range of output and ensure the fuller utilization of local resources for the production of these goods. The need was stressed to increase the production of goods for the population in machine-building sectors and particularly in the defense sectors industry, and also in other Group "A" sectors.

Deputies Ibragimov, Chitanava, Adleyba and others raised the question of the preferential development of industry involved in processing agricultural raw materials, in particular cotton, grapes, tea, vegetables and fruit.

The conclusions of the plan and budget commissions and the speeches of Deputies Umanets, Kuanyshev, Galiyev, Ibragimov, Imashev, Mozgovoy, Yefimenko and others noted the need to increase deliveries to agriculture of up-to-date hardware which ensures an improvement in the level of mechanization in the cultivation and harvesting of agricultural crops. Deputies Yazkuliyev, Borodin, Ibragimov and others noted the need to increase deliveries to agriculture of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant-protection agents.

Deputies Umanets, Ratynskaya, Ibragimov, Gvozdev, Imashev, Tarasov, Sadykov, Borodin and others raised questions of increasing capital investments in the development of individual sectors and the construction of individual enterprises and in enlarging and modernizing existing enterprises.

The conclusion of the plan and budget commissions and the speeches of Deputies Yeremenko, Saykov, Dybenko, Tynspoyeg, Nersesyan and others noted shortcomings in the work of a number of enterprises and interruptions in their material supplies, which entail the incomplete utilization of production capacities. Deputy Kiktenko raised questions associated with environmental conservation and shortcomings in this sphere.

Deputies Kazakov, Ratynskaya, Kuanyshev, Sadykov, Khaydarov, Yeremenko, Tarasov, Viktorov, Kolesnikov and others put forward requests to increase the volume of housing, cultural and consumer construction. Deputies Khomyakov and Ibragimov stressed the need to speed up road construction in a number of parts of the country. Deputies Tynspoyeg and Kalashnikov raised the question of stepping up attention to the repair of nonproduction fixed capital.

The coreports and conclusions of the plan and budget commissions and the speeches of Deputies Chitanava, Nersesyan and others noted shortcomings in the work of railroad transport, the violation of volumes and schedules laid down for freight shipments and delays in passenger transportation.

During discussion of the plan proposals were also made on other important questions of economic and cultural building. On the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers, permit me to report that all proposals indicated in the conclusions of the plan and budget and other standing commissions and in deputies' speeches will be examined attentively and the appropriate decisions adopted. The results of the examination will be reported to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade deputies: The unanimous approval of the USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1981 submitted by the government makes it possible to express the confidence that this plan will be adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet and approved by our people, and its fulfillment will be a major new step along the path of communist building.

GARBUZOV CONCLUDING SPEECH TO JOINT SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET

LD271227 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 3

["Concluding speech by Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR Minister of Finance," at 23 October Supreme Soviet joint session]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The USSR state budget for 1981 has been comprehensively examined by the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities and has received the full support and approval of all the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies who have spoken at the session.

The new budget, the deputies noted unanimously, reflects the party's consistent, steady Leninist course toward the further upsurge of the socialist economc and culture, the improvement of Soviet people's well-being, the consolidation of peace throughout the world and cooperation among peoples.

The financial resources envisaged by the budget ensure the implementation of plans for the country's socioeconomic development outlined for 1981 and the strengthening of the state's defense capability.

The plan and budget and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers submitted proposals on increasing budget revenue by R130.6 million, which includes R85.2 million in turnover tax, R41.4 million in payments from the profits of state enterprises and economic organization and R4 million in revenue from the showing of movies.

Taking into account the petitions of union republic councils of ministers, it is proposed to distribute the additionally revealed resources as follows: R90 million for improving catering for children in children's homes and all types of boarding schools and residential homes for disabled juveniles and for issuing free medicines in the outpatient treatment of children suffering from bronchial asthma; R30 million for the acquisition of implements and equipment for and capital repairs to buildings of cultural institutes and clubs in rural localities; R10.6 million for the acquisition of equipment and other measures to improve living conditions in residential homes for the elderly and disabled.

I am instructed to report that the USSR Council of Ministers considers it expedient to adopt these proposals. The USSR Ministry of Finance will examine attentively all the questions raised by deputies at the present USSR Supreme Soviet session and will report to the USSR Council of Ministers on the results. The measures adopted will be reported promptly to USSR Supreme Soviet deputies.

Comrade deputies: The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum arm the party and people with a precise program for creative activity at the new stage of communist building. The party focuses the attention of all Soviet people on ensuring a steady increase in labor productivity, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the fuller utilization of intensive factors of economic development in the interests of increasing the Soviet people's well-being.

The firm confidence may be expressed that the Soviet Union's working people, rallied closely around their own Communist Party, will launch extensive nationwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan and budget for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and will greet the 26th CPSU Congress with outstanding new labor achievements.

PRAVDA LISTS LEADERS ATTENDING SUPREME SOVIET SITTINGS

LD280949 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 October 1980 publishes on pages 1 through 4 a TASS report under the headline "By the Party's Will and the People's Labor," on the 22 and 23 October USSR Supreme Soviet sessions. It is reported that the following were present at the 22 October Soviet of Nationalities session: "Comrades A.Ya. Pelshe, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponamrev, Sh.R. Rashidov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov."

The following were reportedly present at the 22 October Soviet of the Union session: "Comrades Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tihonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, M.S. Solometsev, I.V. Kapitonov and V.I. Dolgikh."

VASHCHENKO ADDRESSES SOVIET OF THE UNION ON PLAN, BUDGET

LD271345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 2

["Abridged" version of coreport of the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union, delivered at 22 October USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union session by G.I. Vashchenko, chairman of the plan and budget commission: "On the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1981 and on Progress in Fulfilling the USSR State Plan on Economic and Social Development in 1980, on the USSR State Budget for 1981 and on the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1979"]

[Text] Comrade deputies! Our country is on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress. The working people of the land of the soviets are greeting the communists' all-union forum with new achievements. Hundreds of thousands of progressive production workers and thousands of collectives have completed this year's targets ahead of schedule and are already producing above-plan output.

The Soviet people unanimously approve and support our party's domestic and foreign policy and the activities of its Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a true Leninist, outstanding politician and statesman of modern times and indefatigable fighter for peace and for all mankind's bright future.

The new peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union at the 35th UN General Assembly session have been greeted with tremendous interest throughout the world.

A new step has been taken along the path of communist building in the current year, which concludes the 10th 5-Year Plan. National income will increase 3.8 percent, and the volume of industrial production will increase 4 percent.

The country's production potential is increasing significantly. More and more new projects are being commissioned in all sectors of the national economy.

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions in many parts of the country, rural workers are completing the gathering of the harvest. Kazakhstan's grain growers have won a new labor victory. They have poured more than 1 billion poods of high-quality grain into the motherland's granaries. A rich cotton harvest has been grown in the fields of the Uzbek SSR, the Turkmen SSR, the Tadzhik SSR and the Kirgiz SSR. The cotton-growers of the Azerbaijan SSR have completed fulfillment of the plan for purchases of this very valuable raw material in an unprecedentedly short time. The plan for picking high-quality tea has been fulfilled in the Georgian SSR.

The growth in the country's economic, scientific and technical potential has enabled our party systematically to implement the policy of resolving the most important social questions and raising the people's living standards. Per capita real incomes will increase 3 percent this year, and public consumption funds will increase 5.7 percent and reach R116.5 billion. Apartment blocks, schools and preschool establishments, hospitals and polyclinics, cultural and educational establishments and consumer service, trade and public catering enterprises are being constructed on a wide scale. Persistent work is being done to increase consumer goods production.

Comrade deputies! A CPSU Central Committee plenum was held yesterday and it examined and approved, in the main, the draft plan and budget for 1981. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long and profoundly meaningful speech at the plenum. The conclusions and points set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's speech are a concrete combat action program for all communists and the entire Soviet people.

The draft USSR state plan of economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1981 submitted for your consideration provide for the stable development of the country's economy, the raising of social production efficiency, the further growth of the people's material and cultural living standards and the strengthening of our state's defense might. National economic proportions, the development of the material and technical base of all sectors of the national economy and the distribution of material, financial and labor resources are subordinated to this.

The specific indicators of the draft plan and budget for 1981 are set forth in the USSR Government's reports and in the documents which you have, and so I will not dwell on them.

The plan and budget and other standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet have carefully examined the draft state plan of the country's economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1981, the progress in fulfilling the USSR state plan of economic and social development in 1980 and the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1979. You have the commissions' conclusions.

During their examination of the draft plan and budget the standing commissions sought additional resources and deem it necessary to make the following changes. It is proposed to increase the plan for the production and sales of consumer goods by R176.2 million and to increase the state budget's income by R130.58 million. Taking into consideration the requests made by the union republic councils of ministers, the proposal is made to increase spending under the union republics' budget by R130.58 million and to channel these funds toward improving catering for pupils in children's homes, all types of boarding schools and boarding houses for young invalids, toward issuing free medicines for the outpatient treatment of children suffering from bronchial asthma; toward acquiring stock and equipment and carrying out the capital repair of buildings of houses of culture and clubs in rural localities; toward acquiring stock and toward other measures to improve everyday conditions in boarding houses for the aged and for invalids.

The plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union submit a proposal to approve the USSR state plan of economic and social development for 1981 submitted by the USSR Government, taking the commissions' amendments into consideration.

It is also proposed to approve the USSR state budget for 1981 submitted by the USSR Government, taking the commissions' amendments into consideration, with revenue totaling R298,361,116,000 and expenditure totaling R298,160,308,000, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure totaling R200,808,000.

The proposal is made to approve the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1979; with revenue totaling R281,531,447,000, or 100.7 percent of the specified plan, and expenditure totaling R276,370,427,000, or 99 percent, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of R5,161,020,000.

Comrade deputies! The successful realization of the strenuous targets of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan will largely depend on the state of organizational work to mobilize working people to increase social production efficiency and work quality in every possible way, to accelerate labor productivity growth and to make the maximum use of all the possibilities and reserves latent in the national economy. This task was posed with the utmost clarity by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches at the CPSU Central Committee June and October (1980) plenums and at the festivities in the city of Alma-Ata devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms and all economic organs must step up this work in order, on the basis of strict observance of state and labor discipline and enhancement of cadres' responsibility for the entrusted task, to secure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the set plan targets.

The draft plan and budget for 1981 have been drawn up with regard to the restructuring of the economic mechanism now under way and in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted in July last year. The broad and--more importantly--comprehensive implementation of the measures outlined in that resolution is of tremendous significance. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must accelerate the introduction of new management methods.

In the conclusions which they submitted the plan and budget and other standing commissions note the existence of reserves and potential for further production growth and make recommendations whose implementation will, in our view, contribute to the successful fulfillment of the targets in the plan and budget.

Allow me to dwell on individual problems. As is known, the buildup of the country's production potential depends, above all, on the fulfillment of the plans for capital construction, the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises, the acceleration of the rate of scientific and technical progress and the development of the economy's raw material sectors.

In the sphere of capital construction shortcomings are being eliminated extremely slowly both in planning and in implementing the capital work program. The attention of construction ministries and client ministries has been drawn to this repeatedly. Nevertheless, there is continued fragmentation of material, labor and financial resources at numerous construction sites and projects, normative construction times are being violated, the volumes of incomplete construction and uninstalled equipment are not falling and there are still major shortcomings in planning.

Contract construction ministries, notably the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of Construction, fail to commission within the prescribed times many very important projects in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal, chemical, petroleum-refining, light and meat and dairy industries and in a number of other sectors of the national economy. Large above-norm stocks of uninstalled equipment have built up on construction sites and at enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry and a number of other ministries. It is time for the appropriate organs to instill state order and discipline in this matter.

Comrades! The party's Central Committee and the government devote very close attention to resolving problems connected with the further development of the fuel and energy complex. The 1981 plan provides for the necessary resources for increased extraction of all types of fuel and for the development of power generation.

Ministries and departments must ensure the fulfillment of the set targets and implement effective measures aimed at the rational, thrifty and economical consumption of fuel and energy resources, primarily through improving manufacturing processes, reducing the energy-intensiveness of equipment and making fuller use of secondary resources.

The chemical and petrochemical industries are among the economy's leading sectors determining technical progress. Major projects and construction sites have been commissioned in these sectors in recent years, and production volumes have increased considerably. However, targets are not being met for many of the most important types of output, and intrasector disproportions are not being eliminated.

In May of this year the industry commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet specially examined questions of the development and fulfillment of plan targets by chemical industry enterprises. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium supported the commissions' proposals and adopted a corresponding resolution. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry and other ministries associated with the development of that sector must ensure the fulfillment of the proposals and recommendations made by the commissions.

Despite the country's huge production volumes for cast iron, steel and rolled metals, the need for the most progressive types of metal products and, particularly, for rolled metals of improved quality, the necessary grades and economical sections is still not being satisfied. This is the consequence of a number of serious shortcomings in production organization, the slow introduction of progressive industrial processes, the incomplete utilization of production capacities and large intrasector losses in metal production perpetrated by ferrous metallurgy ministry enterprises.

The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must ensure an increase in the production volume and a wider range of products, improve output quality and extend production of the most economical types of metal products. Progressive industrial processes for the production of ferrous metals should be introduced more actively.

Consumer ministries and departments must strictly observe the policy of saving metal, systematically reduce metal consumption norms and improve the designs of machines.

Laggardness has recently become apparent in the development of the ore and raw materials base of nonferrous metallurgy--which has an adverse effect on the sector's development. The USSR Gosplan in conjunction with the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Geology and the State Committee for Science and Technology must examine and resolve this question in order to eliminate the laggardness which has occurred and to ensure the creation of a reliable ore and raw materials base for nonferrous metallurgy.

We have to return once again to transportation problems. Despite the fact that much has been done in recent months for the further development of its material and technical base, there are still substantial shortcomings in the work of individual forms of transportation, to which the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet have repeatedly referred.

The Ministry of Railways and other transportation ministries, as well as ministries and departments which dispatch and receive freight, should fundamentally improve work connected with freight shipments.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally pay paramount attention to improving the population's supply of a wide range of high-quality foodstuffs. This is one of the most important tasks resulting from the party's general policy of enhancing the working people's well-being. In order to resolve it, it is necessary, in addition to the accelerated development of agriculture, to ensure the coordinated working of the entire food complex. "Agricultural production," as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has pointed out, "must not be considered in isolation from the system of the procurement, transportation, storage, processing and trade of foodstuffs. All this is the unified food complex."

Many unresolved questions still remain here, and they include questions of planning, management and the distribution of capital investments and other resources. The appropriate organs should expedite their resolution.

The 1981 plan provides for the further development of industrial goods production. Increasing preferential growth rates are planned for the production of consumer goods, children's products and articles with the state seal of quality.

The commissions point out the many enterprises in the sectors producing consumer goods still do not make full use of the potential for increasing production and improving the quality and range of products, allow planned capacities to start up, allow equipment to stand idle for long periods and permit losses of worktime, raw materials and supplies. This results in a continued failure to meet in full the public demand for a number of commodities.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev posed very sharply the question of the interruptions which occur in places in the trade in so-called "trifles." He emphasized: "Those specifically to blame for every 'shortage' caused by negligence, irresponsibility and stupid bungling should be found and punished."

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Trade in conjunction with the appropriate ministries should increase the level of organization of the study of public demand for the basic consumer goods, seeking to increase the production of those goods which the people really need and to increase their supply to the trade. In the system of measures to further raise the people's living standards great significance is attached to the constant improvement of medical services for the population and to the development and strengthening of the material and technical base of public health, social security and the medical industry. Our successes in this sphere are world famous. In recent years the party and government have implemented a number of measures aimed at improving services for invalids and war veterans, for whom additional benefits and higher pensions have been introduced. Soviet people greeted these measures of the party with satisfaction and gratitude.

In this connection I have to speak about something which might seem a petty issue against the background of huge successes and the work being done in this direction. I mean the means of mobility which war and labor veterans need, as well as small-scale mechanization equipment for public health and social security establishments. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the Ministry of Health should examine and resolve the question of developing the production of invalid carriages, motorized invalid carriages and other means of mobility on the basis of the bicycle industry.

In conclusion, I will dwell on one more very important problem. The country's fixed nonproduction capital currently totals almost 4600 billion, a considerable proportion of which is the housing pool. An important task for the soviets, ministries and departments is to improve its utilization, to carry out the timely repair of apartment blocks, buildings and structures and to increase the level of provision of public services and amenities. However, insufficient material resources are being allocated for these purposes. There is a particularly great need for construction materials. Other important remarks and proposals are set forth in the commissions' conclusions on the 1981 plan and budget.

Comrade deputies! The year 1981 is the year of the 26th party congress, which will determine the strategy of our further advancement along the path of building communism. Our motherland's working people are approaching this very important historic event closely rallied around the Leninist Communist Party and its Central Committee, and they will apply all their strength, knowledge and experience to successfully implementing the plan for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in the name of our great socialist homeland's further prosperity! (applause)

MASLENNIKOV ADDRESSES SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES ON PLAN, BUDGET

LD271521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 2

["Abridged" version of the coreport of the Soviet of Nationalities plan and budget and other standing commissions delivered by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the plan and budget commission, at 22 October Soviet of Nationalities session: "On the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981, the Course of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1980, and the USSR State Budget for 1981 and the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1979"]

[Text] Comrade deputies: In the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan Soviet people, by their selfless labor, have achieved new successes in implementing the imposing program of economic and cultural building aimed at the further consolidation of our motherland's economic and defense might and the improvement of the people's living standard. [paragraph continues]

The national economies of all the union republics are developing comprehensively and dynamically. The party is confidently leading the country along the path signposted by the great Lenin toward new achievements in communist building.

The CPSU and the Soviet state headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of Lenin's immortal cause and outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, are struggling persistently to ensure lasting peace on earth.

Our country's working people are unanimous in their approval and support for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state and voice cordial thanks to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for his tireless concern for Soviet people's welfare and happiness and for his outstanding contribution to the strengthening peace and the development of international cooperation.

At yesterday's party Central Committee plenum, in his rich and comprehensively argued speech Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave an in-depth and detailed analysis of the state of our country's economy, outlined specific ways of further developing the national economy and indicated the means for resolving the tasks facing the country and people. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's exceptionally important propositions, conclusions and practical instructions are a militant program of action in the struggle for new successes in building communism.

This year an increase of R16 billion in the national income is expected whereas in 1979 it rose by R8.1 billion. Industrial output growth will be 4 percent.

The long-term program for the development of agriculture and the consolidation of its material and technical base elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) and July (1978) plenums is being consistently implemented. Despite extremely unfavorable weather conditions in a number of years, the rural workers have achieved an increase in agricultural production and procurements.

All types of transport have been developed and their freight turnover has increased 4.2 percent.

Construction has been carried out on a broad scale. About 200 new large-scale interprises will be commissioned. The party's social program is being unswervingly implemented.

The level of development of the national economy achieved in 1980 will be a reliable basis for further building up the country's economic potential next year.

Comrade deputies: The plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities in conjunction with the Soviet of the Union's standing commissions have examined the course of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1980, the drafts of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and of the USSR state budget for 1981 and also the report on the implementation of the budget for 1979.

The commissions note that the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981 has been elaborated by proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on key issues of the country's economic and social development.

The plan indicators for 1981 are set forth in the USSR Council of Ministers report and the summaries on the plan and budget which you have in hand, comrade deputies.

The Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions in conjunction with the Soviet of the Union commissions found a possibility for increasing the production and sale of individual types of consumer goods in 1981 to a total sum of R176.2 million and, taking this into account, will submit a proposal to ratify the state plan.

The USSR state budget for 1981 has been compiled in full accordance with the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development. The bulk of budget resources are aimed, as in past years, at developing the national economy and carrying out sociocultural measures.

The budgets of the union republics included in the USSR state budget for 1981 to a total of R130,744,000,000 ensure the further socioeconomic development of every union republic.

The commissions propose, taking into account the amendment to the state plan for 1981, increasing budget revenue by R130.58 million, including R85.18 million from turnover tax and R41.4 million from payments from profits.

Having examined applications from the union republic councils of ministers, the commissions deem it possible, by means of additionally earmarked revenue, to increase budget expenditure by R90 million on the improvement of catering for the inmates of children's homes, boarding schools of all types and nursing homes for invalids who are minors and on the free allocation of medical supplies for children suffering from bronchial asthma undergoing outpatient treatment; by R30 million on the acquisition of supplies and equipment and capital repair of buildings for houses of culture and clubs in rural areas; and by R10.58 million on the acquisition of supplies and other measures to improve daily living conditions in nursing homes for the aged and invalids.

In the union republics' budgets these appropriations are distributed in the following sums:

(Thousands of rubles)

RSFSR	67,230
Ukrainian SSR	22,060
Belorussian SSR	5,090
Uzbek SSR	4,110
Kazakh SSR	15,360
Georgian SSR	2,350
Azerbaijan SSR	2,760
Lithuanian SSR	1,880
Moldavian SSR	1,950
Latvian SSR	1,540
Kirgiz SSR	2,000
Tadzhik SSR	1,520
Armenian SSR	1,150
Turkmen SSR	850
Estonian SSR	730

Taking into account the above-mentioned amendments it is proposed that the USSR state budget for 1981 be ratified in the sum of R298,361,116,000 for revenue and R298,160,308,000 for expenditure, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of R200,808,000.

The standing commissions have also examined the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1979.

It is proposed to approve this report for revenue totaling R281,531,447,000 and expenditure totaling R276,370,427,000, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of R5,161,020,000.

Comrade deputies: In analyzing the course of the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development for 1980 the standing commissions noted the positive results of the work of industry and other sectors of the national economy and paid special attention to serious shortcomings and unused potential. There are still many enterprises in industry, transport, agriculture and construction which are not completely fulfilling their plan targets for the volume of production, the introduction and assimilation of new equipment, labor productivity growth and profit.

Comrade deputies: Fuel extraction and electricity generation are growing rapidly in our country. But requirements for them are growing no less rapidly. That is why problems of saving fuel and energy resources are very acute.

It should be noted that in recent years the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy have considerably slackened their work in utilizing secondary energy resources. As a result they have underfulfilled the plan for generating thermal energy from secondary thermal energy resources in the past year, which has resulted in additional expenditure of about 3 million tons of organic fuel.

In examining questions connected with the further development of agriculture, the standing commissions have drawn agricultural organs' attention to the need to accelerate the solution of the tasks of the increasingly full satisfaction of the population's requirements for foodstuffs and processing industry's requirements for raw material. Here it was emphasized that agriculture is becoming more intensive and acquiring an industrial complexion. The countryside accounts for over one-fourth of capital investments. The task is to make correct, rational use of them. However, there are still many shortcomings in this matter.

Thus, capital investments earmarked for the Georgian SSR are not put to use from one year to the next. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the republic is failing to make use of R150 million, or 8 percent of the amount earmarked. The state of affairs is similar in the Azerbaijan SSR, Tadzhik SSR and Armenian SSR.

This largely depends on the work of contracting construction organizations. In the period 1976 through 1979 they failed by more than R3 billion to fulfill the construction and installation work plan for agriculture, with organizations of the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of the Industrial Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction accounting for over R2 billion of the shortfall.

As is well known, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction was created to organize construction in the countryside. Yet it regularly fails to fulfill the plans for the construction of agricultural products, while annually overfulfilling the plan for other sectors of the national economy.

Comrade deputies: We are rightly proud of the scale of our construction projects and rejoice at the commissioning of a new plant or stockraising complex or the erection of a residential area, hospital or school.

However, much still has to be done in capital construction.

Calculations show that delays in commissioning new capacities by just 1 month lead to a loss of over R2 billion in national income for the national economy as a whole.

However, as the commissions noted, the time taken to erect many enterprises is considerably in excess of the norm. Thus, according to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, of enterprises and other establishments commissioned in the past 4 years which they investigated, only one-third were ready within the normative deadlines. Particularly substantial overstepping of normative deadlines has been allowed in the petroleum refining, petrochemical, chemical and coal industries, the construction materials industry and some machine building sectors.

In the coal industry, for instance, there are nine large mines which have been under construction for over 8 years now, which is almost double the norm.

Client ministries and contracting ministries must sharply increase plan and executive discipline and ensure the strict observance of construction schedules.

Comrades: The rapid growth of industry, agriculture and capital construction and the opening up of eastern and northern region's natural wealth are constantly increasing our requirements for railroad shipments. Almost 66 percent of all national economic freight inside the country is now delivered by rail. The party and the government pay great attention to railroad transport. Resolute measures have now been taken for the faster development of the whole railways system.

Analyzing transport's work, the commissions noted that last year the Ministry of Railways was unable to cope with fulfilling the plans in terms of a number of volume and qualitative indicators. This complicated the activities of many sectors of industry. But while rightly criticizing this ministry's activity, attention should at the same time be drawn to the work of consignors and consignees.

At the present time many millions of tons of gravel, sand, bricks, ferroconcrete articles and structures, timber, coal, petroleum products and other freight are crosshauled.

The commissions believe that the problem of eliminating irrational shipments must be surmounted in the near future. This would help to considerably improve railroad transport's work. The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab need to take resolute measures to put economic ties in order.

Comrade deputies: It is well known that in recent years the scientific and technical revolution has become an essentially new feature in our society's life. The cardinal shifts taking place under the influence of scientific discoveries in the development of production forces under the influence of scientific discoveries are making it possible to considerably accelerate the creation of the material and technical base of communism.

However, by no means full use is still being made of the potential for improving the efficiency of scientific research and assimilating and introducing scientific and technical achievements. The summary [zaklyucheniye] regarding the 1981 plan points out in forthright terms that the USSR Academy of Sciences and the union republic academies of sciences are not displaying due persistence in utilizing the results of fundamental research in scientific and technical developments.

Many USSR ministries, state committees and departments pay insufficient attention to accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress and often fail to ensure the timely startup of production of new machines, equipment, instruments and industrial processes created on the basis of highly efficient inventions and making it possible to secure a considerable improvement in labor productivity.

The commissions recommend the USSR Academy of Sciences, the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to ensure the wider use of the results of fundamental research and the faster assimilation of new technological facilities, materials and industrial processes in the national economy.

Over the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have done definite work to develop the production of consumer goods and as a result output has increased.

At the same time the commissions noted that trading organizations are still experiencing difficulties in satisfying the population's demand for many goods. Thus there are still shortages of furniture, especially suites and children's and kitchen furniture, color television sets, top and first-class radio equipment, washing machines and sewing machines, household chemical goods, stationary goods and a number of others.

Work to update and expand the range of goods is proceeding extremely slowly.

It is necessary to radically change attitudes toward questions of improving the range and quality of goods and organizing the production of articles with new consumer properties and higher reliability and durability indicators.

In their turn the USSR Ministry of Trade and Tsentrosoyuz still do not influence actively enough industry's work to produce goods needed by the consumer and do not always display due exactingness toward those who fail to fulfill orders.

Enterprises of the ministries of local industry are building up their production capacities only slowly, especially capacities for the production of goods from local raw material resources, and are reducing or ceasing production of goods in popular demand without the agreement of trading organizations.

Union republic councils of ministers should take the necessary measures to produce the simplest goods in enterprises under republic or local jurisdiction in amounts fully meeting the population's needs. Special attention should be paid here to expanding the utilization of local raw material resources and production waste.

Sessions of union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and kray and oblast soviets systematically discuss questions of expanding the network of consumer services enterprises, improving the quality of the fulfillment of orders and raising the standard of service for working people.

Analysis of consumer service enterprises' work has shown that the 1980 state plan target for consumer services will be fulfilled.

At the same time the commissions noted that there are still many shortcomings and unutilized reserves in consumer services. For instance, the production capacities of dry cleaning and laundry enterprises are still not fully loaded, primarily because of the slow development of the reception center network.

Not everywhere has the working routine of enterprises and institutions in the services sphere been thought out with due regard for the population's convenience.

Questions of the quality and standard of services are still not the main content of the activity of union republic ministries of consumer services and housing and municipal services. But people's well-being and mood largely depend on the standard of organization in the services sphere. There are justified complaints from the population about the failure of many consumer services enterprises to keep the timetable for fulfilling orders, about the poor quality of clothing repairs and dry cleaning and of the repair of domestic appliances and instruments, and about the limited range of types of services.

Comrade deputies: All the union republics are working successfully on completing the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. It is with a sense of profound satisfaction and pride in what has been achieved that the Soviet people are approaching an outstanding event in the country's life--the 26th congress of our beloved Communist Party. The implementation of the national economic tasks outlined in next year's plan and budget will still further strengthen our state's powers and might, raise the Soviet people's living standards and contribute to a new blossoming of science and culture!

PRAVDA REPORTS DETAILS OF 21 OCT SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD271039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--On 21 October a scheduled session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Presidium members welcomed with profound satisfaction the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

This speech contains an all-embracing analysis of the most important questions of the country's economic and social development, sets tasks demanding the maximum concentration of the efforts of the party and people and provides an impressive panorama of the nationwide struggle for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. Confidence was expressed that the soviets of people's deputies at all levels will adopt for unswerving guidance the decisions of the Central Committee plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the projected program for the development of the national economy and of the plans for housing construction, to the attainment of a major advance in the sphere of the production of food and manufactured goods and to the improvement of services to the population.

The Presidium examined questions connected with the holding of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. Proposals were discussed and approved for the agenda and order of work of the session of the country's supreme organ of state power. V.V. Kuznetsov delivered a speech on this question. On the basis of the report by G.I. Vashchenko and N.I. Maslennikov, chairmen of the budget and planning commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, there was an examination of the completion of the work of the standing commissions for the preliminary examination of the 1981 USSR state plan for economic and social development and the course of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1980. The USSR state budget for 1981 and the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1979. The session noted that the Budget and Planning Commission and other permanent commissions of the chambers had done a lot of useful work and analyzed comprehensively all the documents submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers. This made it possible to compile relevant proposals for the draft plan and budget.

Then the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the draft submitted by the legislative proposals commissions for the fundamentals of legislation of the USSR and the union republics on administrative law violations. Speaking on this question, I.M. Yarkovoy, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commission, stressed that the document which has been prepared stems from the USSR Constitution and the party's decisions on the further consolidation of discipline and law and order and the enhanced protection of Soviet citizens' rights and legitimate interests. The draft fundamentals are aimed at creating a firm legislative base for improving work on the prevention of administrative malpractices and the intensification of the struggle against them and ensuring even more extensive participation by the soviets, law enforcement organs and the public in this work.

A decision was adopted to submit the draft fundamentals of legislation of the USSR and union republics on administrative law violations for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet. There was an examination of the report by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted in the period between the third and fourth sessions and submitted for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Presidium session examined other questions of state life.

Taking part in the discussion of the questions on the agenda were CPSU Central Committee Politburo members V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov and V.V. Shcherbitskiy; CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member Sh. R. Rashidov; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairmen M.A. Yasnov, A.F. Vatchenko, I.Ye. Polyakov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, K.A. Khalilov, M. Kholov, and B.Ye. Sarkisov; L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; and R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general.

ARKHIPOV COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED

LD27534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to appoint Ivan Vasiliyevich Arkhipov as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

MEDIA OFFICIALS IGNORE SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

WA281900 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 80 pp 2-3

[Article by M. Nenashev: "The Maturity of Ideological Evaluations"]

[Text] Among the manifold singularities of our time, one that is most noteworthy is the high ideological suffusion of public life and the multiformity of initiatives and quests geared to the increased efficiency of educative efforts. It is also significant that we have never before judged the content of our ideological activity and never spoken of its shortcomings and oversights so candidly and with such critical keenness.

Are there not contradictions in these evaluations? We are convinced there are not.

Even the most hopeless skeptics cannot deny how much we have achieved in the sphere of education and how obvious and indisputable the changes are in Soviet people's political maturity, education and spiritual makeup. The contemporary dimensions of the economy, science, and culture and the unprecedented economic and social accomplishments of the country of soviets all derive from what has been achieved in people's transformation. Soviet man, whose deeds and intentions have for more than 60 years now been astonishing the entire world, is our party's most imposing achievement. Man's transformation was and remains the principal cause in the party's revolutionary-constructive activity, and, without this, any other transformation is simply impossible--the future, for which so much effort has been expended and so many sacrifices made, is inconceivable without the man of the future.

The process of the continuous development and renewal of ideological activity may be compared figuratively with an ascent along a mountain road, when new vistas and new expanses are revealed with every turning and not only the amount we have traversed and overcome but also that which still has to be covered becomes more apparent and visible. And when we reflect on the sharpness of critical evaluations, it is incumbent upon us to clearly depict that actual height of our achievements from which we now so strictly evaluate what has been achieved. The essence of the matter here lies not only and not so much in the shortcomings of our ideological work, although there are such. The main thing is that the increase in the dimensions of the constructive activity of party and people and the growth of Soviet people's consciousness and knowledgeableness are making higher demands on the content, forms and methods of the organization of ideological work.

Critical evaluations are thus a logical reflection of Soviet society's ongoing development at its new stage--that of high socioeconomic and spiritual maturity. "Ideological work should be raised to a higher qualitative level corresponding to the requirements of developed socialism," such is the fundamental position of the CPSU Central Committee formulated in the decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological, Political Education Work" (26 April 1979).

Having a high level of awareness, education and general culture, Soviet people are today particularly receptive to and intolerant of existing shortcomings of propaganda and information. That is why in the period of preparations for the next party congress it is apposite and useful in objectively evaluating what has been achieved to ponder the nature and character of the shortcomings of our propaganda and share certain considerations concerning ways to overcome them.

When we reflect on the things that hamper our propaganda's effectiveness, we all speak with increasing concern of the formalism characteristic of certain means and methods of propaganda. It will be recalled in what terms Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev spoke about this when he was presented with the Lenin Prize on 31 March 1980: "The most terrible enemy here, in my view, is soulless and thoughtless formalism and a propensity toward clichés and verbal blather. The most essential thing is to lend a lively, creative character to all educational, information and propaganda work, at all levels and in every field." As is well known, in our literature formalism is defined as something

performed or circulated for the sake of form, something mainly according with external rules and underrating content. Its main peculiarity is disregard for the essence of the matter and an underestimation of the real phenomena and facts of life.

V.I. Lenin displayed truly Bol'shevik implacability toward formalism in propaganda, particularly highlighting peculiarities of formalism such as a rhetorical approach, an abundance of general phrases, blather and disregard of the facts and of the achievements of practice. "In our country there is little education of the masses using living, specific instances and examples from all spheres of life, and that is the press' main task during the transition from capitalism to communism," he wrote. "In our country little attention is paid to the humdrum side of life inside the factory, village or regiment, which is where most of what is new is being built and where there is the greatest need of attention, publicity, public criticism, persecution of the worthless and appeals to learn from the good." "The more we become absorbed in living practice," V.I. Lenin stressed, "diverting both our own and readers' attention from air reeking of the office or ivory tower...the more successfully the improvement of both our press and all our building will proceed."

One of the most typical manifestations of formalism in propaganda is the underrating of extremely rich practical experience, poor knowledge of the actual person education is aimed at and of the interests and demands of the people the propaganda is designed for, and hence what is often an averaged or, to be more precise, abstract approach toward the reader, listener or viewer. It must be admitted that ideological workers still do not fully implement Lenin's behest to study carefully the real processes of life and to have a good idea of people's spiritual requirements. We do not always remain aware that, despite the changed conditions of educational work, both the actual goals of communist education and the fact that the party's multifaceted ideological activity has centered and continues to center on the Soviet person--our contemporary --remain unchanged. And any depreciation of that proposition or attempts to substitute the abstract categories of "listener," "reader" and "viewer" for the real person --and let us note that we encounter that sort of attitude, and frequently too--inevitably engender formalism, lead to a loss of touch with life, and reduce propaganda's effectiveness.

In our opinion, the instances of merely rhetorical lectures and discussions that fail to profoundly reveal the contemporary processes of life or to answer the acute questions of our time--instances characteristic of lecture propaganda and political enlightenment--are largely the result of inadequate information about the audience's requirements. This is also borne out by the data from sociological research--one of the main arguments of students who make a negative evaluation of the quality of studies within the political enlightenment system is the claim that the classes are poorly linked with everyday life, labor collectives' affairs and the topical issues of our time. In their answers to sociologists' questions the students note that they often fail to obtain answers to the vital issues of life today when studying the social sciences. Another peculiar phenomenon whereby a certain section of our students displays a considerably greater knowledge of international events and domestic events in the country than of its own labor collective's situation and plans is also directly linked with this.

Observations demonstrate that our means of propaganda are often used without a thorough idea of the conditions in a particular rayon, city or oblast and of the peculiarities and specific features of labor collectives' life and activity and without consideration of the specific requirements of the audience or readers. Therefore some lectures, briefings and publications have no precise audience in mind and are not individualized, but designed, so to speak, for the average consumer. The lack of the necessary differentiation and precise intended audience in propaganda is, in our opinion, a source of formalism. Every one of us has often witnessed the extremely typical situation where calls for a conscientious attitude toward labor are ringing out from the ideological rostrum, to be heard by an audience consisting only of leading production workers and activists, or our angry denunciations of violators of moral norms and those who abuse liquor are mostly heard by abstainers, while our antireligious discussions more often than not are heard by unbelievers. Given

that kind of undifferentiated, impersonal approach to the audience, a considerable part of our ideological efforts is wasted, since we are preaching to people who have long been converted, while those the remarks are designed for are outside our influence. This means that in certain collectives a kind of situation of peaceful coexistence takes shape: on the one hand there are the various mass ideological resources of public organizations and, on the other, there are the violators of labor discipline, the drunkards, grabbers, moneygrubbers and other unconscientious people.

We cannot fail to note that party committees have implemented a whole series of useful measures in recent years in overcoming these shortcomings. In the period since the 25th CPSU Congress the forms of party workers' everyday links with people have been appreciably enriched. The information system is improving and increasingly often party committees are resorting to sociological research and creating special subdivisions to this end--public opinion groups, councils and institutes. The party organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, Gorkiy, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk and certain other cities have accumulated useful experience in this work.

While objectively assessing these positive shifts, they should at the same time not be overestimated, for many interesting ventures and initiatives have failed to become the property of all party committees. In particular, as regards sociological surveys as a scientific instrument of propaganda, these are still used only in an extremely restricted way, mostly as an initiative by individual--the best trained--party workers, and are not a matter of course. Moreover, to be frank, a certain section of ideological workers in party committees and the mass media views the results of sociological surveys with a certain measure of contempt, claiming that they reveal what for them have long been familiar truths. Clearly, this may be the explanation of the fact that even when these surveys are carried out, they are often used merely to illustrate propaganda's achievements or deficiencies.

In order to gainsay the skeptics and convince the unbelievers, we will cite our own example. Even the little experience we on SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA have of using sociological surveys convinces us of their undoubted usefulness as an effective means of studying the structure of our readership and our readers' attitudes toward published items. We would make so bold as to say that the results of the surveys demonstrate that, in our contempt for sociology, we clearly overestimate our knowledge of the newspaper's reader and his requirements. We will cite just some of the figures from the survey which were indeed little known and, of course, had not been taken into account in published items. For instance, more than 41 percent of subscribers to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA are women (for many other papers the figure is almost 5 percent less), the average age of readers is now 43.5 years, while 40 percent are aged up to 40 years. But only about 8 percent of subscribers are under 25. Nor did we have a very precise idea of the social composition of our readership. In particular, the following figures are interesting and impose great obligations: 33 percent of the newspaper's readers are industrial workers (that is probably the highest percentage of any general political paper), while only 7.5 percent are agricultural workers. The number of readers who are members of the intelligentsia not employed in the production sphere is a little more than 13 percent, while there are very few young people in full-time education (schoolchildren and students)—only 0.5 percent. It was very useful for the editorial board to learn that, in readers' estimation, certain leading rubrics on economic, scientific and ideological themes are in last place in terms of intensive reading.

The data from sociological surveys have substantially changed our ideas of the nature of the newspaper's readership and have made it possible to clarify the reader's peculiarities, interests and demands. And now many of our initiatives and new sections and rubrics originate from these surveys.

However manifold the appearance of formalism, it seems to us in reflecting on its nature and typical manifestations that such a nourishing source thereof as the discrepancy between word and deed should be assigned a frontal position. We are convinced

that there is nothing more harmful than propaganda's failure to correspond to real facts and phenomena and when in lectures and press articles people are told one thing and in life they see something else. "The meaning and value of educative words," M.A. Suslov said at an ideological conference in October 1979, "will be seriously undermined where idle chatter flourishes instead of painstaking daily work, where speechifying substitutes for businesslike measures, where, following a lecture on a system of thrift, people see on the plant's grounds rusting metal and discarded machine tools and where an absence of elementary order is concealed behind high-sounding assurances and empty promises."

The truth of our life is propaganda's main weapon. And this fundamental proposition should be understood, we believe, not only in the sense of the truth and justice of the ideals of socialism and the irresistibility of their triumph but also in the sense of an objective reflection of the phenomena and processes of real life in all their plenitude and dialectical nonequivalence, including a disclosure of that which is negative and unfavorable still characteristic of our activity. Many unsolved problems, difficulties and shortcomings and, at times, ugly phenomena still exist in our life to which we cannot and do not have a right to close our eyes. Soviet people encounter all this daily, and if propaganda workers are seriously concerned for the authority and effectiveness of their words, they cannot remain silent about these negative phenomena and are obliged to boldly bring them up for public judgment and not only illustrate but also actively fight the shortcomings and omissions which are impeding our forward progress. Increasing the aggressiveness and urgency of our propaganda is a principal requirement formulated in the CPSU Central Committee decree we spoke of earlier.

Pretentiousness, excessive sermonizing and an underestimation of such concepts as the openness and trustworthiness of propaganda become even more unacceptable as Soviet people's consciousness and knowledgeableness grow. As you know, nothing so gratifies and brings closer a reader or listener as trust in him and confidence that he will correctly understand, interpret and evaluate not only achievements and successes but also difficulties and shortcomings.

Practice attests how important it is that in our public words each listener constantly perceive a manifestation of profound respect for and trust in him. Each of us experiences an unusual feeling of personal participation when we listen to or read the speeches of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which are always distinguished by a Leninist clarity of goals and tasks, high party-minded adherence to principle and scrupulousness and simultaneously frankness and trust in Soviet people. These moving speeches are an example for our propaganda of how it is necessary to "...evaluate highly and deeply respect the Soviet working man --his modesty and patience, persistence in labor and valor in battle, kindness toward people and selfless devotion to the great Leninist cause--the cause of the people's happiness."

We are conducting this discussion so frankly since we are dealing with something of fundamental importance--of how our propaganda is interpreted and whether it engenders trust and a desire to act or is sometimes not apprehended and elicits skepticism and, sometimes, doubt.

The formulation of this question is, it seems to us, urgent and deserves serious attention since in both verbal and printed propaganda a somewhat simplified approach to a reflection of our shortcomings and problems demanding solution is still displayed, which reduces the effectiveness of its perception. And the point here is not simply that we are reluctant or ashamed to speak about our difficulties; in both cases this is a natural state since only an enemy could delight or be interested in our shortcomings. We put this question on an entirely different plane--repetition of the proposition of the tremendous possibilities of our society unconnected with the other proposition that these possibilities have been created by the labor and only the labor of each of us is propagandistically not always accurate since it engenders

illusions of the facile nature of the paths of the creative activity of party and people and a desire to obtain 100-percent proof of these advantages immediately. Against this background overstated requirements spring up in certain young people which, as a rule, are not underpinned by their own labor contribution.

Socialism cannot, as you know, provide a ready-made, "planned" happiness, so to speak, without any efforts, but it affords man the maximum freedom of his quest and struggle therefor. This makes it incumbent upon us in our propaganda to constantly endeavor on the one hand to protect the young people in their ordeals with our successes and achievements, particularly in the sphere of material well-being, and to prevent them being swamped by the blandishments of consumerism. And, on the other, inculcate with all ideological resources a realistic attitude toward our shortcomings in order that the younger generation have a clear idea of the difficulties with which it will have to deal and be fully equipped and capable of surmounting them.

While asserting the need for realism in propaganda mention should also be made of the frequently encountered opinion that with our excessive frankness we arm our enemies, who spread all kinds of fables about Soviet reality as it is. Of course, we cannot be indifferent toward this but at the same time nor can we hope for any fundamental changes in the attitude of forces which are openly hostile to us since neither the embellishment nor the hushing up of shortcomings will, of course, elicit the kindly regard of our foreign adversaries. We have to reckon with the fact that instances of indiscriminate censure or open derision apropos our shortcomings are still encountered. But it is always more expedient, it appears to us, to proceed here from the real facts, from the fact that nothing and no one can eclipse the historic conquests of Soviet power and the truly gigantic achievements of socialism and from the fact that "...for every 100 of our mistakes which the bourgeoisie and its lackeys trumpet to the whole world...there are 10,000 great and heroic acts."

Ideological work is a sphere of the study of man and its impact on man is connected with all his spheres of perception. When an idea has taken possession of the consciousness, this is only half the matter, it is necessary that it take possession of the heart also. And the question of the correlation of the rational and emotional in propaganda is, we are convinced, not of partial but fundamental significance. The role of the emotions in propaganda is exceptionally great since "...without 'human emotions'," as V.I. Lenin observed, "there never has been, is not and cannot be a human search for the truth." We would also note that formalism more often than not is most expressively embodied in practice in tedious ideological measures, lectures and briefings which are inexpressive in expertise and emotional perception, and it is with perfectly good reason that when we qualify formalism, we term it not only thoughtless but also heartless.

Any ideological standpoint can be firm if it is based on a profound feeling. The development of the citizen and his ideological and moral maturity presuppose the inculcation of a high standard of feelings. The well-known Soviet educationist V.A. Sukhomlinskiy very wisely observed in his book "Rozhdeniye Grazhdanina" [Birth of a Citizen]: "The roots of the amoral behavior of people who do not know what exploitation is lie in emotional and moral ignorance, which is combined with the general mediocrity of their spiritual world."

The question of the skill and art of propaganda acquires particular relevance and topicality precisely at the present stage of our society's high political maturity. Yet a certain underestimation of the skill of propaganda is still displayed frequently here. The arguments sometimes employed here are also curious: our propaganda is scientifically substantiated and socially attractive, and for this reason is is not worth our while expending too much effort on perfecting its skilled presentation for it will reach people's consciousness in any case. A frank disregard for how the propagandist's verbal and written words are perceived and how quickly they take possession of a person's thoughts and feelings resounds here.

In refutation of these arguments we would refer to K. Marx's opinion that ideas cannot of themselves "...realize anything. For the realization of ideas we need people, who have to employ practical force." Only as the result of the manifold organizing and political work of the party and the high skill of lecturers, propagandists, agitators and journalists do ideas become the achievement of millions and a powerful transforming force, and without this they might remain merely a potential and not an actual force.

The effectiveness of propaganda depends to a certain extent on the level of training of the ideological personnel--lecturers, propagandists and journalists and all who carry the party's ideas to people. Particularly significant work has been performed in recent years to perfect work with ideological personnel, its theoretical training and current-basis provision with information. Hundreds and thousands of talented propagandists, lecturers and agitators currently operating in our country--this is the party's invaluable property.

But life does not stand still and makes it incumbent upon us in its continuous development and renewal to constantly improve the training of ideological personnel. An attentive analysis of the current practice of the party committees' work with ideological workers shows that it is still characterized by appreciable shortcomings. One of the most serious, we believe, amounts to an underestimation of the skill of propaganda. We would not wish to exaggerate this shortcoming but we believe that a certain carelessness with respect to everything concerning the development and improvement of the skill and art of propaganda is manifested here. This is concretely expressed in the fact that questions of the pedagogics, psychology and procedure of oral propaganda and agitation have still not been extensively developed here. Prolonged discussions are conducted on this subject, as you know, but they have not yet led to constructive measures, and we are not yet ready to recommend to the broad circle of ideological workers popular and highly skilled manuals. Individual guides and aids on questions of propaganda procedure published in recent years cannot make good this shortcoming. We can also cite our own experience in this connection: SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's endeavor to carry the special "Skill of Propaganda" section has encountered the most serious difficulties as a consequence of the limited circle of specialist authors prepared to write articles on this subject.

Evidence of this is also provided by the daily practice of the party committees, which, as you know, are experiencing the greatest difficulties in organizing ideological personnel's training in the selection of skilled specialists in questions of the procedure, pedagogics and psychology of propaganda and capable of rendering the propagandists and agitators practical assistance. It should be said here that, counting on assistance from the central authorities, VUZ lecturers and experienced schoolteachers are still being inadequately enlisted in methods work locally. As a result a situation is taking shape wherein the lecturer and propagandist courses and seminars regularly conducted by the party committees, while enriching the students with scientific-theoretical knowledge and new information, are arming them inadequately with propaganda expertise and the ability and practical knowledge to convey this knowledge to the audience with the greatest amplitude and skill. It is not fortuitous that, completing their courses, the propagandists draw attention to precisely this shortcoming in their suggestions and proposals. While assessing positively the system of permanent training currently operating under the auspices of the party committees the majority of them bluntly observes that it arms them with knowledge pretty well and provides an answer to the question of what they should convey to their audience, but does not here always answer the question how and by what procedures and methods the acquired knowledge and information should be conveyed in order for it to be well apprehended and assimilated.

Reflecting on how to enhance the quality of our propaganda, and this is today a principal element of the multifaceted work being performed to improve ideological activity as a whole, one concludes that a principal resource is an increase in the skill and art of propaganda. In order for our intentions here to be put into practice

what are needed are not words but concrete measures to devise textbooks and the essential aids, create special scientific-methods laboratories and institutes, implement organizational measures directly in the party committees and upgrade the role of the political education rooms and centers in this work. It would be particularly useful, we believe, for the surmounting of the negative inertia which exists in the solution of these urgent questions to be expressed in the broad collation, careful collecting and more effective dissemination of the wealth of experience which we possess in the activity of our talented propagandists, lecturers and agitators.

In conclusion we would like to differ with those who while acknowledging that formalism reduces the effectiveness of ideological work at the same time believe that this is not such a serious obstacle as to merit particular concern being displayed on this account. We would like to draw attention to the fact that it is not simply a matter of formalism indeed lowering the level of our ideological influence and condemning a certain proportion of educative resources and measures to inutility. Particularly great concern should be aroused in us by the fact that ideological measures conducted on a formal wavelength are not only insufficiently effective but are, further, harmful for they engender a negative perception. Formalism is harmful in that it reduces the constructive possibilities of and ultimately discredits our propaganda. This is why it is useful and very necessary on the eve of the congress to conduct a principled discussion of what is seriously impeding the onward growth of the effectiveness of our propaganda and its influence on all spheres of the socialist society's vital activity.

BREZHNEV, OTHER LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF OFFICIAL TITOV

LD271537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Georgiy Alekseyevich Titov, great organizer of industry, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, winner of the USSR State Prize and first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, died on 19 October 1980 in his 72d year after a serious and long illness.

G.A. Titov was born on 8 February 1909 in the settlement of Parakhino in Novgorodskaya Oblast's Okulovskiy Rayon.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, M.A. Lesechko, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, V.N. Novikov, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, B.I. Gostev, N.I. Savinkin, I.D. Serbin, S.A. Afanasyev, V.V. Bakhirev, B.P. Bugayev, M.V. Yegorov, V.A. Kazakov, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, Ye.P. Slavskiy, P.V. Finogenov, A.I. Shokin, N.A. Shchelokov, M.S. Smirtyukov, A.P. Aleksandrov, N. V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, N.N. Alekseyev, Ya.P. Ryabov, V.Ya. Isayev, P.A. Paskar, N.I. Ryzhkov, P.P. Anisimov, A.V. Bachurin, V.Ye. Biryukov, V.A. Vanchikov, N.P. Gusev, N.N. Inozemtsev, A.M. Lalayants, N.P. Lebedinskiy, N.N. Mirotvortsev, N.N. Slyunkov, G.P. Rudenko.

GEORGIAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT VIEW PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD271639 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Channel All Effort Into the Unconditional Fulfillment of the 5-Year Plan Targets"]

[Excerpts] A joint session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium has taken place. [paragraph continues]

It discussed the fulfillment results of the Georgian SSR state plan for economic and social development during the first 9 months of 1980 and measures for successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and for creating a reliable base to ensure stable work by the republic's national economy in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, summed up the results of the session.

CONFERENCE ON RSFSR NORTHERN MINORITIES ENDS IN ANADYR

LD270909 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 6

[V. Viktorov report: "Forum on Scholars Specializing in Northern Studies"]

[Text] A scientific conference on the comprehensive problem "the experience of the noncapitalist development of the ethnic minorities [malyye naroda] of the north" devoted to the 50th anniversary of the RSFSR's autonomous okrugs has finished work in Anadyr. It was opened by A.I. Krushanov, chairman of the organizing committee and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. V.I. Kobets, first secretary of the CPSU Okruzhkom, welcomed the northern studies scholars who had come to Anadyr from Kamchatka and Sakhalin, Moscow, Leningrad and Novisibirsk. The scientific forum's delegates listened with great interest to the reports of Doctors of Historical Sciences L. Belikova, Ch. Takmasi, V. Zibarev, and V. Alekseyev and of Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Bubnits in which they generalized the experience of the development of the indigenous nationalities of the northeastern USSR in the era of developed socialism and stressed that the materials of the conference, convened during the period of preparation for the scheduled 26th CPSU Congress, are of fundamental scientific and practical significance.

PAVLODARSKIY PLENUM DISCUSSES ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

LD240935 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 3

[KAZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Pavlodar--An obkom plenum has discussed a report by O.K. Kozhanov, first secretary of the Ekibastuzskiy Raykom, on improving organizational work.

Shop party organizations and party groups have been created within the rayon's party organization and this has helped to make communists more active and to increase their influence on production. Many collectives in industry, construction, transporation, communications and agriculture have fulfilled their 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule or are near fulfillment. After finishing harvesting the rayon's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have provided themselves with a full stock of seed and are now preparing for livestock wintering.

At the same time it was noted that the raykom and a number of party and trade union organizations are overlooking important questions relating to socialist competition and are failing to monitor the fulfillment of pledges. The increasing cultural and everyday needs of those engaged in the construction of the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex are also not being fully satisfied.

Measures were outlined for eliminating shortcomings and further intensifying the rayon party organizations' struggle to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

The plenum was addressed by obkom First Secretary B.V. Isayev.

JAN-SEP INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARIZED

LD241557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Diary of All-Union Competition": "There Are People To Emulate"]

[Text] In September the country's industry took a new step forward in implementing the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and achieving high levels in the precongress competition. The month's plan for the production of industrial output was 100.4 percent fulfilled. Compared with September last year the volume of output increased 4.7 percent.

Associations and enterprises of most of the union republics and industrial ministries coped successfully with their targets. The power industry, machine building and the gas industry developed ahead of the plan's outlines. About 400 enterprises, more than 350,000 Moscow production workers, Armenia's light industry workers and the power industry workers of Severnaya-Osetiya have fulfilled their 5-year targets.

Efficient organization of labor and production, the development of innovative initiative and the broad utilization of leading experience--these are the main factors which, as practice shows, help the best collectives to overcome difficulties, work efficiently and march in the vanguard of scientific and technical progress. Thus the operators of the Novokuybyshevskiy 50-Letiye SSSR petrochemicals combine, having taken up the Rostovskaya Oblast workers' slogan "We Will Construct Ahead of Schedule and Start up Ahead of Schedule," reached the planned capacity of isoprene production in half the scheduled time. The Molselmash Scientific and Production Association Collective, where tomato harvesting combines have been put into production, have fulfilled the 5-year plan for volume of output and increased labor productivity. The railroad workers of Gorkiy-Sortirovochnyy station are making use of the so-called special-purpose trains to speed up shipments and make them cheaper, and as a result they have saved on the use of some 20,000 freightcars since the beginning of the year.

At the same time production associations and enterprises in individual sectors have permitted laggardness in production and sales of output. This has happened in ferrous metallurgy, the chemicals industry and the construction materials industry. As a result the country has experienced a significant shortfall in the quantity of metal, mineral fertilizers and cement received.

Certain leaders, referring to unsatisfactory work by subcontractors, seek to amend plan targets downward. But after all, this practice itself then gives rise to stoppages in subcontracting sectors. A public-spirited approach to the matter dictates the need to seek and find internal reserves above all, to improve the organization of labor and management and to introduce sophisticated machinery and progressive technology. Incidentally, it was the laggard sectors which were among those which also failed to fulfill targets in science and technology for the 9 months.

A number of construction collectives have worked well. A power unit at the Novovoronezhskaya AES, production facilities for motor vehicle tires in the Nizhnekamskshina Association, large-scale capacities for carbamide production at the Tolyatti nitrates plant and the second phase of the Nikhaylovskiy mining and enrichment combine have been commissioned. But many projects scheduled for completion have been affected by violations of the work rhythm and of technological and labor discipline and by poor quality design and construction. Schedules have been frustrated for the start of the next 800,000 kilowatt unit at the Ryazanskaya GRES and coal extraction capacities at No 1 Irsha-Borodinskiy pit in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises are holding up the commissioning of steel production capacities at the Cherepovets metallurgical plant.

The last quarter of the final year of the 5-year plan is underway. And in order to fulfill plans it is necessary to mobilize collectives' efforts to the utmost and step up the responsibility of leaders, specialists and workers for the destiny of plan targets.

The country's rural working people marked their professional holiday with successes in competition. And the precongress shock watch goes on again in the fields and livestock units.

As they complete the grain harvest, farmers in eastern regions are making efforts to fulfill their pledges. Graingrowers in Kazakhstan's virgin land regions are competing for the biggest contribution to the republic's new billion-pood target. Good news is also coming in from other eastern regions. Graingrowers in Bashkirskaya ASSR's Karaidelskiy Rayon, Altayskiy Kray's Altayskiy and Tabunskiy rayons and many farms in Siberia have kept their word. It is a matter of honor for kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives to fulfill their first commandment--plans and pledges for the procurement of grain and other products.

The country's cottongrowers, who are continuing the harvest, are completing the 5-year plan confidently. The frontrunners in competition among them today are the "white gold" farmers of Uzbekistan, who have set themselves the goal this year of giving the state at least 5.85 million tons of this valuable raw material. More than two-thirds of this amount has already been sent to the procurement centers. Shock labor, skill, mutual assistance--these are the elements of success. One of many examples indicates this. The other day the teams of Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Tursunoy Akhunova and her recent pupil Farman Ashtarov from the Korov Kolkhoz in Tashkentskaya Oblasts' Chinazskiy Rayon fulfilled their word simultaneously. The famous cottongrowers team harvested 59.5 quintals of raw cotton per hectare, and her proteges obtained 40 quintals per hectare.

The harvest toil has reached its highest pitch for the beetgrowers. Autumn is pressing them and less than half the sowings have been harvested. Contrasts can be noted in many zones. Thus whereas the collectives of farms in the Kuban's Dinskiy and Leningradskiy rayons are working at a good pace, those in Mostovskiy, Uspenskiy, Belorechenskiy and other rayons are noticeably behind. In a number of places a gap is permitted to occur between the lifting of beets and their delivery to the reception centers. For instance, on the fields of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tulskaya Oblast they are using machinery efficiently and sorting the roots rapidly, but the cleaning and shipment to sugar refineries is proceeding slowly. As a result, for instance, on the farms of Yefremovskiy and Plavskiy rayons a large quantity of valuable raw material is lying at the edges of the plantations and its quality is deteriorating.

Mid-October is the decisive time in the fall work. The farmers still have a great deal to do. It is necessary to harvest the rice and corn grain, sunflowers, potatoes and vegetables and carry out fall plowing more rapidly. And everything must be dealt with before the cold weather sets in.

Stockmen have equally great concerns. Thanks to their efforts by 1 October the cattle and poultry population on the country's farms was bigger than on the same date last year. This provides the opportunity to increase production of such necessary products. And what are the 9-month results? In that time state purchases totaled: livestock and poultry--11,699,200 tons (live weight), which is 95 percent of the results from the first 9 months of last year; milk--47,268,300 tons, which is 97 percent; eggs--33,150.4 million--105 percent; and wool--501,733 tons standard weight, which is 98 percent.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kazakhstan, Latvia, Estonia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and a number of other republics have sold the state more livestock products than last year. Significant reserves exist for increasing livestock productivity and procurements on many farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania and Moldavia. This potential must be better utilized.

RSFSR PAPER EDITORIALIZES ON ROLE, DUTIES OF TRADE UNIONS

LD271407 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Concern for People Is Paramount"]

[Excerpt] The most striking sign of the times is the collective nature of labor. It is profoundly significant that the USSR Constitution incorporated an article on the place and role of labor collectives in our society and considerably widened their rights. Each of us works in a collective and is strongly linked to it. It is in the collective that the fate of our plans is decided and people's attitude toward life and society is molded. The labor collective has vast potential for increasing its educational influence on all people. It is the job of trade unions--the Leninist party's reliable prop in all its titanic work to develop working people's labor and political activity--to convert this potential into action. Soviet trade unions, with a membership of more than 113 million people in 2.5 million trade union groups--are a big force operating in the very midst of the masses.

The best results are achieved in those collectives where trade union organizations keep an eye on problems of social development. Interesting experience has been accumulated at the Kurganpribor Association. There is quite a story to tell about the plant's orangery, about the Skazochnyy kindergarten with its magnificently equipped music room, dance studio and winter swimming pool and about the musical fountain with flickering colored lights. But perhaps the most remarkable feature is the plant's "your mood" service which was set up on the initiative of the trade union organization. Its task is to eliminate obstacles to people's normal work. If a worker does not want to put in a personal appearance he can telephone: His request will be tape-recorded. Within 3 days he will receive a written reply specifically relating to his question. This form of contact between trade union committee and administration and the association's workers makes it possible to promptly eliminate conflict and resolve people's labor disputes. Needless to say, the good atmosphere in the collective, with people working not only alongside one another but also in a harmonious and committed manner, is basically what determines all the plant's successes.

Concern for working people's interests, for national economic development and for the upsurge of society's productive forces are the lofty goals trade unions are called upon to attain. As V. I. Lenin said, they are a school of administration, a school of management, a school of communism. It would be hard to overestimate the significance of this great school. Tens of millions of working people are active in it today, learning the science of production, state and social management, the science of socialist management.

Trade unions have accumulated a lot of valuable experience in implementing the party's decisions. Massive is the potential and rich is the arsenal of methods verified by practice, the most important of which are mass socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. The "workers guarantee of a 5-year plan of quality!" movement, which began in the forging shop at Moscow's Vladimir Ilich plant, has spread throughout the country. This remarkable undertaking has played a tangible role in improving production and output quality. [paragraph continues]

Equally important are the Leningraders' initiatives on strengthening the science and production partnership, the Rostov workers' "Work Without Laggards!" initiative and that of the Chelyabinsk workers who proposed competition for metal saving. The Ipatov work method has gained recognition in the countryside along with the initiative of the Yampolskiy beetgrowers who organized ties with workers in related spheres.

However, it would be wrong to overlook the fact that socialist competition organization is sometimes marred by formalism and a bureaucratic attitude toward the living creativity of the masses and failure to observe very important principles: openess, comparison of results, opportunities for communicating experience. This means that enterprises in equal conditions work differently: Some have time in hand, others lag behind. For example, the labor productivity of the Magntka metallurgical workers is almost double the average for the sector. Their creative attitude toward competition organization helps them to achieve high results.

A well-thought-out system of moral and material incentives has an immense educational influence on people's mood. At Moscow's I.F. Tevosyan Elektrostal plant, for example, the summing up of competition results is transformed into a veritable festival. It begins with a smelting operation by the competition winners. Souvenirs are made out of the smelted metal and they are ceremonially presented to the leading workers. These souvenirs become treasured family heirlooms while the ceremony itself becomes a public celebration of labor heroes and makes a profound impression on the comrades' hearts.

But there are facts of a different order. The editorial broad has received many letters bitterly complaining about the bureaucratic and formal approach to summing up competition results and assessing people's labor. In some places competition winners are presented with honorary diplomas and pennants at restricted meetings, as one of the letters said, without the participation of the whole labor collective. All these facts show that some trade union organizations are guilty of formalism in their work and underestimate the role of moral incentives as an important factor in the education of the collective.

Report and election meetings are being held at primary trade union organizations. The meetings and conferences are summing up the work results of the final year of the 5-year plan and of the 5-year plan as a whole. It is important that they hold a principled discussion of production needs and of the way the problems of the social development of the collective is being solved. All the comrades' critical remarks and suggestions must be heeded. "When a working person knows that his voice is heard," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the 16th congress of trade unions, "that his opinion counts and that his position is actually taken into consideration when social and economic plans are formulated, then and only then does he feel that he is the true master of production, the master of his own destiny."

The trade union organization lives the life of the labor collective and expresses its will and aspirations. And the most important concern of trade unions is concern for the Soviet working person, for instilling in him lofty civic awareness, creating the most favorable conditions possible for productive work and mobilizing working people for the successful fulfillment of states plans and for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

NEED FOR OPTIMAL FODDER UTILIZATION STRESSED

LD271603 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Animal specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Maximum Return on Fodder"]

[Text] There was some good news from Kievskaya Oblast recently. Livestock raising workers here have fulfilled the 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule, in 4 years and 8 months. Compared with the same period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan sales of meat to the state increased by 21 percent, milk 26 percent and eggs more than 50 percent. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called this labor victory a remarkable achievement in a letter to the livestock raising workers and all agricultural workers of Kiyevskaya Oblast. And it was achieved not only through the expertise and labor heroism of kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives but also through correct planning of livestock raising development. The oblast is strictly observing the immutable demand to ensure the increasing preferential development of the fodder base. Here during the 5-year plan the number of cows on the oblast's farms increased by 17 percent and fodder production increased 40 percent.

This example of a thoughtful attitude toward the development of this important sector deserves to be imitated on as wide a scale as possible. Unfortunately, the situations one encounters are often of a different kind. Thus, farmers in Cherlakskiy Rayon, Omskaya Oblast, considerably overfulfilled plans for the accumulation of hay, cured hay and silage and procured the planned amounts of other fodders but they only laid in 12.4 quintals of fodder units per head of livestock--scarcely half the minimum requirement. In the oblast as a whole, despite the high percentage fulfillment of coarse and succulent fodder procurement plans the average provision for livestock is low. Is this not the reason for the oblast farms' failure to raise the milk yield of cows above the 2,500 kg per annum mark for the umpteenth successive year?

Fodder provision is also low in a number of other oblasts. Yet weather conditions and raw material resources make replenishment of forage stocks possible in many places. Take sugar beet tops--pretty good silage and good grass meal can be prepared from them. The Lenin Kolkhoz in Novomoskovskiy Rayon, Tulskaya Oblast, used this reserve to increase succulent fodder stocks by 6,000 tons. This is not an isolated example: In the first two weeks of October forage stocks per head of livestock increased in the oblast by 3.2 quintals of fodder units. The Kurskaya Oblast farmers are slow to ensile beet tops. In the oblast as a whole the target for ensiling beet tops has been fulfilled by 28 percent and in a number of rayons by 8-12 percent.

Not everywhere are reserves for replenishing coarse fodder stocks exhausted. Farmers in Permskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts have laid in less than last year.

Although this year's coarse and succulent fodder stocks are bigger than last year's the quality of the fodder has been affected by the weather. Processing of fodder in special shops makes it possible to rectify this shortcoming to a considerable extent. They must be started up immediately, to ensure that from the very start of the stalling period not a single kilogram of fodder reaches the animals without preparation and enrichment. To improve the straw farmers in Kalininskaya Oblast are treating the actual stacks with anhydrous ammonia. This method enriches the coarse fodder with protein as well as making it more digestible.

Of course, not even the perfect fodder shop will exert the requisite influence on the state of affairs in livestock raising unless it is made ready in time. This is exactly what is not happening in many Bryanskaya Oblast rayons. In the first 9 months of the year Dubrovskiy and Zhukovskiy rayons prepared only two fodder shops each and Dyatkovskiy Rayon only one. In the oblast as a whole 109 of the planned 290 fodder shops were ready by the start of the stalling period. Yet fodder expenditure per quintal of output has markedly increased here in recent years.

It is common knowledge that return on fodder increases with enhanced livestock productivity. There is nothing more disastrous than to underfeed livestock--farm leaders and specialists should remember this peasant maxim. What can the workers at meat livestock units in Vradiyevskiy and Kazankovskiy rayons, Nikolayevskaya Oblast, for example, say about the return on rations and livestock raising efficiency when cattle being "fattened" are putting on 350-380 grams per day. And they cannot put it down to the weather--on many farms in the oblast livestock productivity was twice as high under the same conditions. The same contrasts are to be found in the work of various farms in the Altayskiy Kray Svinoprom Association. Leading farms are obtaining daily hog weight increases of 340-370 grams whereas the Krasnyy Luch Sovkhoz is obtaining 169 grams and the Ust-Kalmanskiy Sovkhoz only 54 grams. Kostromskaya Oblast's Kostromskiy and Sudislavskiy rayons are neighbors. But in the first 10 days of October the former obtained 77 kg of milk per cow while the latter obtained only 46.

The winter period in livestock units is special this year. The results of the current year and the beginning of the next, 11th 5-Year Plan depend to a large extent on the stockmen's work during this period. Rational utilization of fodder at this time is one of the stockmen's chief tasks.

COMPLETION OF HARVEST, FALL PLOWING URGED

LD271641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 80 p 6

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review": "Concerns of the Fall Field"]

[Text] The combines, sowing units and plowing units are leaving the fields along the country roads. The grainfields, plantations and orchards are emptying. The grain harvest in the country is practically completed.

Competing for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress, Kazkahstan's farmers recently won a great labor victory. They grew a good harvest, gathered it in in well-organized fashion, and poured 16.4 million tons or more than 1 billion poods of grain into the state granaries, which is 1 million tons more than the annual plan. The achievements of grain growers in certain other regions of the country are also considerable.

Farmers' efforts are now focused on completing the harvesting of row and industrial crops as rapidly as possible. Cotton, sugar beets, corn, potatoes, vegetables and other crops occupy more than 42 million hectares in our country, a huge area. There is still much to do here. That is why it is now important to ensure everywhere a high degree of organization, discipline and coordination in the work of all elements of the harvesting complex.

The cotton harvest is nearing completion. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 20 October the country's farms had gathered in 8.6 million tons of raw cotton and transported it to the procurement centers. A good harvest has been grown everywhere. The successes of Uzbekistan's farmers are especially notable. They have sent the state 5.48 million tons of cotton. The farms of Tashkentskaya and Bukharskaya oblasts have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges in terms of the sale of raw cotton. Azerbaijan's farmers have achieved a record harvest and sale of "white gold." Having fulfilled their pledges, they are now handing over above-plan output. Things are going successfully for the cottongrowers of Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Kirgizia and Kazkahstan.

The volume of work on sugar beet plantations is still great. By the end of the second 10 days of October 75 percent of the area of root crops had been lifted. The biggest sugar beet area is in the Ukraine. The pace of the harvesting has now intensified in most regions of the republic. [paragraph continues]

In Dnepropetrovskaya, Kharkovskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts the harvest has been 1 fted from 82-92 percent of the area. However, the unharvested areas on a number of farms in Khmelnitskaya, Lvovskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya oblasts are still large. PRAVDA is receiving signals to the effect that many roots have accumulated in the fields of Vinnitskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts.

Sugar beet harvesting in the fields of the RSFSR is continuing. Some 80 percent of the sown area has been harvested there. The pace of work on farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Lipetskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts is considerably lower than last year.

The corn harvesting is nearing its end. It is proceeding apace in regions of the North Caucasus. This year is a special season for farmers there--it is the first time they have grown the crop by the industrial method over considerable areas. The innovation has proved its worth--quite a good harvest has been grown. At the same time omissions have also been revealed. A considerable quantity of cobs has now piled up at procurement centers--drying capacities are not managing to process them in time. Progressive drying methods are being poorly introduced at a number of elevators in Kabardino-Balkarskaya, north Severo-Osetinskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's.

It is a busy time in the sunflower plantations. Almost half the sown area has been harvested. Threshing is actively under way on a number of arms in Moldavia. The farmers of Chadyr-Lungskiy, Slobodzeyskiy and Glodyanskiy rayons, where wide use has been made of progressive crop-cultivation techniques, are working particulary well. The farmers of certain areas of the Don and the Ukraine are being slow to carry out this important work.

Fewer and fewer potatoes are left in the fields. However, some farms are delaying the harvesting and allowing losses to occur. Instances of this sort are encountered, for instance, on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Lithuanian SSR and Kalininskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts. It is important to expedite the work and to plow over the potato fields. As the practice of many farms demonstrates, this makes it possible to boost yields by up to 10 percent.

The weather is worsening with every passing day, but there is still a considerable amount of work in the fields. That is why it is important to take every possible measure for the speediest completion of the harvest campaign. The correct course of action is shown by the areas where the labor of the farmers and the cityfolk who have come to their assistance has been well organized. It is particularly important now for industrial enterprises to fulfill their duty precisely. Unfortunately, many plant collectives are behind and are failing to keep to the timetables for the consignment of spare parts and agricultural equipment. The Ryazselmash Association has failed to supply a considerable quantity of potato-harvesting combines and root crop diggers. The Bezhetskselmash plant has failed to manufacture almost 300 flax-harvesting combines with binding apparatus. And there is currently a shortage of those units in the fields of Belorussia and the Non-Chernozem Zone.

The fall work brooks no delay. Farmers must make every hour of fine weather count. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of row and industrial crops must be harvested and the soil prepared for the next harvest. The winners will be those who best organize labor and uninterrupted work by machines and introduce leading workers' experience most widely.

NEW, IMPROVED WHEAT STRAIN DEVELOPED

LD260754 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Soviet experts have developed a new variety of wheat with a short stalk which yields as much as 3 tons per hectare. The new strain was obtained by treating original seed with special chemicals. The new wheat is resistant to drought and other adverse weather conditions.

SHORTAGE OF SEEDS OF CERTAIN CROPS REPORTED

LD280440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Summary] The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are preparing next year's harvest. Winter crops have been sown on 37 million hectares. Not enough of these crops have been sown in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Farms are trying to make up for this by expanding the winter crops acreage in the southern regions. Shoots are good almost everywhere. The rate of plowing up the fields prior to sowing summer crops has gone up considerably over the past 2 weeks. This has made it possible to catch up on delays in plowing up the winter fallow. More land has been prepared for the spring sowing than by this time in the past years.

The situation concerning seeds is more complicated. On the whole the plan for laying in the seeds of grain and leguminous crops is near to being completed. However, there is a shortage of seeds of individual crops. In particular, there is a shortage of seeds of oats and peas--crops which, in the main, are for fodder purposes. The Sovsemprom Association has arranged for an extensive exchange of seeds between farms, oblasts and union republics. Commodity grain will also be used to beef up seed stocks. Procurement of seeds of valuable crops like barley, rape and soybeans is being expanded. It is particularly important to pay attention to the quality of seeds, however, so far only 66 percent of the checked seeds have turned out to be up to standard. Measures are now being taken everywhere to raise the quality of procured seeds. Procurement of corn seeds is underway in the country's southern regions.

Unfortunately this work in the Ukraine has not been organized well enough due to a shortage of means of transport to ferry the cobs. Seeds under hybridization are threatened. A large number of seed grading works and crop dryers in the Ukraine, Moldavia and the RSFSR are idle.

In order to increase grain production, it is planned to direct the entire increase in the output of mineral fertilizers toward top-dressing of fields under grain and leguminous crops.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES FARM WORKERS IN BASHKIRSKAYA ASSR

LD252336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The farmworkers in Bashkirskaya ASSR have overfulfilled the grain procurement plan by selling to the state 2,315,000 tons of grain. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has heartily congratulated them on this labor victory. Comrade Brezhnev's greeting says that farmworkers in the republic have displayed a high organizational ability, skill and a profound understanding of the general interests of the state in the increase of the country's grain resources. Collective and state farms have delivered a total of 11,238,000 tons of grain during the 10th 5-Year Plan. This is higher than the target set. The successes which have been achieved are the result of the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, improved farming techniques, skillful use of equipment, selfless work by all agricultural workers and the help of the working class. They are the result of great political and organizational work by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed the wish that all the working people of the Bashkirskaya ASSR would consolidate and multiply the results which have been achieved and do all they can to obtain big harvests in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.